The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

This Matter of Tearing Down the Churches

Capture of Tsinan Marks Turning Point in War

British-American Newspaper "Amenities" at Shanghai

Wang Ching-wei's Lost Opportunity

By Han Lih Wu

Why Everybody Keeps "Picking" on China; Has the Christian School a Future? by R. S. Yu; The Japanese in Manchuria; Wusih—Pittsburgh of China; The Chinese Market—a Survey, by H. Benson-Currie; Some Sidelights on Harbin's Bitter Racial Struggle, by E. U. Barung; More on the Complications of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, by Paul K. Whang; Judge Purdy's Decision in the Canton Passport Case; The Sino-French Wharf Dispute; Bishop White and the Razing of the Honan Schools; The Defeat of the Kwangsi Rebels at Nanning.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1930 VOLUME 53, NUMBER 12

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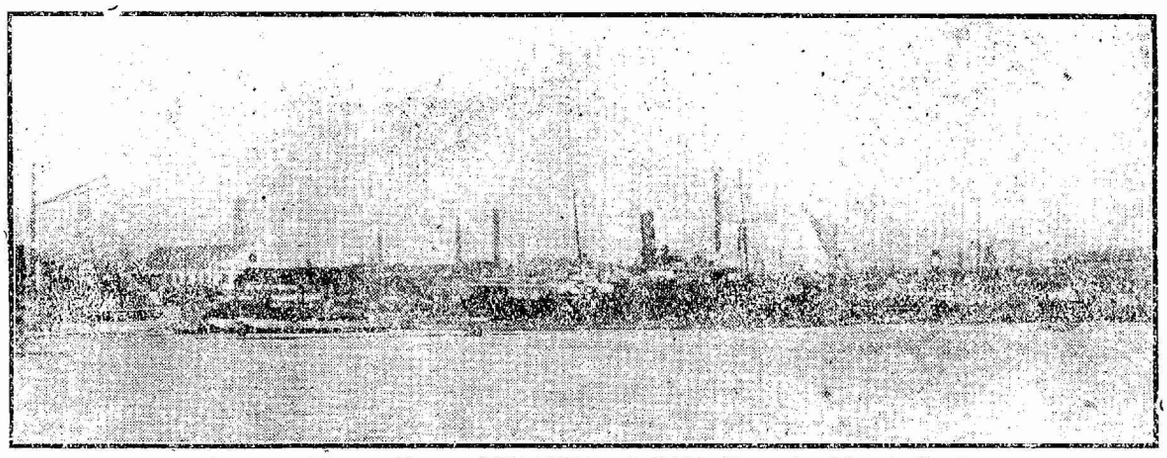

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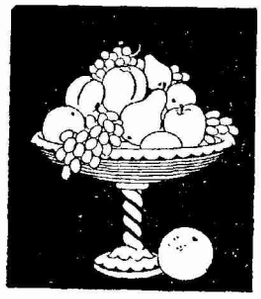

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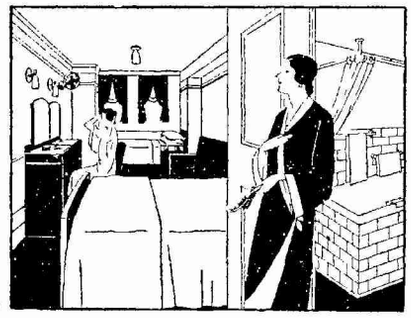

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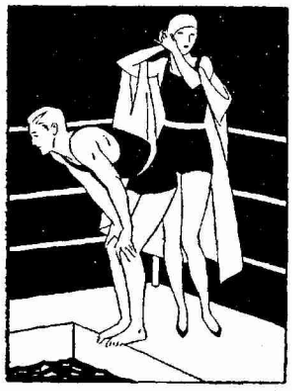

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THIS MATTER OF TEARING DOWN THE CHURCHES

IN Changsha, capital of Hunan, a few days ago a gang of Chinese communists burned and looted and destroyed considerable Christian missionary property consisting of churches, schools and homes. These Chinese communists claimed they were operating under instructions of the Communist International at Moscow, but behind these atrocities is a record of mis-government and adverse economic conditions that have made these ordinarily simple-minded Chinese peasants, willing disciples of the doctrines spread from Russia.

Turning now to Honan province, several hundred miles from the scene of the Changsha communist outrage, we observe a somewhat similar scene of destruction, but with an entirely different background. In Honan we observe a serious-visaged foreign missionary engaged in the enterprise of tearing down his own Christian mission schools. Because he is opposed to certain restrictions enforced upon his Christian teachings by the Chinese National Government, this foreign missionary is determined to destroy his own mission property in order that the buildings may not be used for some other purpose which he designates as "profane." Rather than have his buildings used for the teaching of something in which he does not believe, this missionary is determined that not one stone or brick or piece of timber shall be left standing.

Undoubtedly there is a certain similarity in these scenes at Changsha and in the little Honan town. In one case communists imbued with anti-Christian fanaticism are tearing down Christian churches. In the other case a Christian, equally fanatic, is tearing down his own school buildings rather than have them used for a cause or purpose in which he disbelieves.

The world is thus presented with a spectacle, the like of which has not been experienced since the days of Luther and Calvin and the controversies between the Jansenites and Jesuits within the Catholic church. In a sense history in these modern days of 1930 in China is repeating itself, repeating what happened in Europe 500 years ago. It has been a long time since mankind has observed the burning and razing of churches and while the average newspaper reader of today ignores these developments as of no personal concern, they are important nevertheless and are bound to have a fundamental effect upon civilization of the future both in China and abroad.

While the Christian religion in the West is passing through fundamental changes evidenced in the brief cabled reports regarding conferences in America, England and elsewhere, there is little conception in the West of the struggle which is taking place here in China, a missionary field where the organized forces of Protestanism, Cotholicism and atheistic Communism come into conflict. China is the battlefield and while much is heard about the clashes between these major elements, there also are evidences of stirrings of new life in the native Oriental religions, particularly Buddhism and Confucianism.

That the West cannot escape the consequences of the clashes taking place in the Orient, particularly in China, was indicated in the reports of the Seventh Decennial Lambeth Conference which concluded its sessions in London on August 9. The so-called Lambeth Conference is the name which has been given to the periodic assemblies of bishops of the Anglican Communion, or Pan-Anglican synods. The first meeting was held in the Lambeth Palace, London residence of the archbishop of Canterbury in 1867. A brief cabled summary of the results of the conference which appeared in the local foreign newspapers on August 16 "admitted the extent to which the very thought of God seems to be passing away from the minds and hearts of men, even in nominally Christian countries." After making this tremendous admission the Conference called for a fresh effort in the proclamation of the Christian doctrine. There were declarations on the necessity of preserving family life, the fundamental question of sex, birth control, etc. but of special interest to the Orient were declarations on the question of racial animosities, the movements toward Christian unity in Oriental countries and in particular a suggestion for more liberalism on the part of Anglican missions in China, Japan, India and Africa. While the conference did not go to the extent of recognizing the right of Oriental subject peoples to political independence, it did declare that the "ruling of one race by another is only justified from a Christian standpoint when the highest welfare of the subject race is the constant aim of the 'ruling' government and when admission to an increasing share in the government is the objective steadfastly pursued." The conference also affirmed that all communicants, "without distinction as to race and color should have access to the 'Holy Table' and none should be excluded from worship on account of race or color." While these resolutions will not satisfy citizens and subjects of Oriental countries, they do indicate some appreciation on the part of what is probably the most conservative Christian body, of developments that are taking place in the missionary field in the Far East.

Of final interest in connection with these developments within the ranks of Western Christians was a further dispatch from Geneva, published here on August 16, stating that another religious group calling itself, "The Executive Committee of the Universal Congress of Religious Forces for Peace," had issued a call for a "World Conference of Religions for the furtherance of Peace," to be held in Washington, D. C. in November 1923, the occasion being the celebration of the George Washington bicentenary. Among the delegates at the Geneva conference were Christians, Jews, Moslems, Hindus and Buddhists. A Japanese Buddhist took a prominent part in the discussions.

WHY EVERYBODY KEEPS "PICKING" ON CHINA

ARTHUR YOUNG, a Chinese young man who resides in the United States, who contributes frequent articles to *The Review* and other papers, has mentioned the tendency of popular magazine writers and novelists to present the Chinese in an unfavorable light. He mentioned one writer who contributes to such widely read magazines as the *Saturday Evening Post, Liberty*, and *Collier's*, who always uses Chinese characters for his villains, or if they are not villains, they are presented as ludicrous individuals calculated to produce amusement for the readers. Harold Lloyd's recent film, "Welcome Danger" which aroused such a storm of indignation in China, was another case where Chinese figures were used to produce a comedy. Lloyd used actual Chinese people in his picture, recruited from "Chinatown" in Los Angeles, but the Chinese in China, particularly the younger student elements didn't appreciate the humor and kicked up such a row that the film was withdrawn and Lloyd forced to write an apology in order to get his films back on the China market. In one of Mr. Young's recent articles in *The Review*, (August 16) he stated that the Japanese had been able to neutralize much of the adverse criticism leveled at them in the American press, by developing their own writers who contribute to the American newspapers and magazines. Mr. Young suggested that the Chinese should follow a similar procedure, otherwise develop writers capable of contributing articles to American newspapers and magazines on Chinese subjects that would neutralize the unpleasant things which foreign writers put out about China and the Chinese. This might help some, but it will require more than this to curb the critics of China who earn a living writing articles for the American press. The first fault rests with China and the Chinese people, who have not as yet been able to make the world take them seriously. The almost endless civil wars, banditry, communism and chaos which have cursed the country since the 1911 Revolution, have caused Westerners, particuiarly the readers of the newspapers and popular magazines to lose hope in the ability of the Chinese to govern themselves. Serious-minded, thinking people, know of course, that there is a reason for the troubles which the Chinese people have experienced in their efforts to modernize their country and its government, and have faith in China's ability to work out her salvation, but this knowledge does not extend to the rank and file who read the newspaper headlines and popular magazines. They look on China as a sort of comic-opera country where nothing is stable, hence greedily read and believe the stories depicting the Chinese as comic figures or as villains.

Since the newspapers in the United States constantly print stories of Chinese kidnappings, what is more natural than the selection of a Chinese character as the villain in the piece, whether short-story or movie-plot. In a sense the Chinese have fallen heir to the unfavorable

character-role. The writer remembers well when the Italians, the Irish and the Jews filled this role on stage and in story. But since the Italians and Irish have carved out a place for themselves in American life and the Jews have cornered a considerable portion of the money, not to mention control of the movies and a considerable section of the press, popular writers have had to hunt for new characters for the unfavorable parts. Of course, the Chinese are not the only sufferers. The talking-film, "Rio Rita" with the setting in Mexico, recently shown in Shanghai, had a Red Russian as the villain. He was properly denounced at the end by the young American hero, "You are not a Mexican—you are a damned Russian Bolshevik." Shanghai audiences, including many Chinese applauded this line! After China has put her political house in order and has become an "equal" of the West with a strong army and a first-class fleet and, not to be ovorlooked, has become a major world market for the goods and loans of the West, ways will be found for muzzling the unfavorable writers—including the foreign correspondents who have a weakness for including "dirty-digs" in their dispatches. Already there is one influence at work which is causing the American newspapers to give less prominence to "bandit" news. That influence is the big American (also Japanese and British) steamship lines interested in the tourist trade. Stories of banditry in China naturally discourage the tourist interested in a trip to the Far East and since the steamship lines (as well as the railroads) are big advertisers, they are finding ways of causing the newspapers to "soft-pedal" the bandit stories, previously favorites for fron-page position. The magazine *Time* recently published a map showing where it is safe to travel in China, this being done because of the complaint of a big advertiser at the kidnapping stories. Therefore, if China wants to muzzle the unfavorable writers responsible for a "bad-press" in the West, all she has to do is unify her government, build up a nice army and navy, float large loans abroad, elevate her ministers to ambassadors, develop a powerful official news service, and finally, as Japan has done, finance a staff of skillful writers (in English) who will spend their time in the West writing articles and "advising" American editors regarding the "real situation." And, we almost forgot, develop a staff of intelligence officers who will be able to find out exactly who and what interests control the powerful newspapers and magazines, so as to know just where and how the pressure is to be exerted!

British-American Newspaper "Amenities" at Shanghai

LIONEL CURTIS, secretary of the British Institute for International Affairs, who was a member of the British delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan, late last year, spent several weeks in Shanghai last spring prior to his return to England, The purpose of Mr. Curtis' visit to Shanghai was to make a personal investigation of the so-called "Shanghai Question," which had occupied a prominent place in the Kyoto discussions. It was reported that a recommendation by Mr. Curtis was responsible for the decision of the Municipal Council to employ Judge Richard Feetham of the Supreme Court of South Africa for the purpose of drafting a new charter for the International Settlement. Following his investigation here, Mr. Curtis went to Washington where he held conferences with officials of the State Department and also delivered one or two addresses dealing with conditions in Shanghai. However, our interest is not in what Mr. Curtis discovered while in Shanghai or what he may have said in public addresses on this question after leaving this part of the world. Our interest is in a statement which Mr. Curtis made to the writer a few days prior to his departure from this city, which was to the effect that he had spent practically two months in Shanghai, residing at a prominent hotel, and in the entire period had met only one American. The only American that Mr. Curtis met was Stirling Fessenden, director-general of the Settlement, with whom Mr. Curtis had been associated at the Kyoto conference.

This little side-light on the visit of an eminent Briton to Shanghai will serve as an introduction to a discussion of "British-American Newspaper 'Amenities' at Shanghai," the heading which appears at the top of these paragraphs. The subject was suggested by articles and comment on various subjects pertaining to Anglo-American relations which recently have appeared in the Shanghai foreign newspapers, matters of little international importance, but significant nevertheless in that they hold up to public view a little cross-section of public opinion in this China outport which is a sort of "battle-ground" for world trade, participated in by Americans, Britons, Japanese, Germans and about every other known nationality in greater or less degree.

The first ripple-on-the-surface, so to speak, occurred on August 14 when the *North-China Daily News*, the official British organ here printed an interview with, and a long editorial about, Josef Washington Hall, (Upon Close) an American writer, publicist and lecturer, who was in Shanghai at the head of an American tourist party. It seems that a British writer, one Edward Thompson, had contributed an article to the *London Times* which severely criticised one of Mr. Hall's recent books published under the title, "Eminent Asians." Mr. Hall's book, which was reviewed in these columns recently, consisted of a series of biographical sketches of well-known Asians, including the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen of China, and Gandhi, the Indian nationalist leader. It was Mr. Hall's sketch on Gandhi that aroused the ire of the London *Times* writer, as well as that of the editor of the *N. C. D. N.*, Edwin Haward, himself an authority on Indian affairs since he served for many years as editor of one of the British newspapers in India and later in the "C. I. D." section (intelligence service) of the Indian office in London. Space is too limited for a complete reprint of Hall's interview which appeared in the *N. C. D. N.*, but a few paragraphs will serve to show the trend,

> "For Mr. Thompson to attack the growing feeling in America against British mis-government in India by picking on small details in my book is useless. Do you think the American public would be interested in his article, or that any reader in Kansas City would

even read it? His remarks are too picayune. When the British Government uses Indian money to build a railway, and charges G.$15,000 more for each mile than it costs to build a railway in the United States, this is what appeals to the American public."

"Neither Thompson nor his far-fetched attempts to say I impugn the British in my book are consequential in the least. He is the wrong type of man for America and the kind that does the British the most harm there: the British have some good men there, like Ratcliffe, formerly of the *'Statesman.'* My article on Gandhi is very friendly to British rule. It was written before the recent trouble. I had never attacked the British Government until two months ago when I got fed up and wrote an article for the July number of *'World's Work'* in which I quoted entirely from British sources."

" 'Eminent Asians' has been in print for a year, and this is the first attempt to attack it.....

"Thompson says 'During the past year two books have more than any others influenced American thought about India.' He then attacks me by quoting from what the book says regarding Colonel Lawrence and the Near East campaign. What on earth has that got to do with India? And then, right towards the end, he tackles what I have to say about Gandhi.....

"The British Empire is the greatest in the history of the world. Why not let it cease at the place it has reached, instead of slumping into anti-climax?"

"I believe that to-day imperialism is as properly dead as feudalism was three centuries ago, and that the attempt to perpetuate it can only bring ruin to the world and to the British people most of all."

"My book 'Eminent Asians' or the lives of six great founders of the New East will stand or fall upon the true interpretation given the life work of these characters, not upon incidental typographical errors or bone-picking arguments of the type for which Mr. Thompson has used so much space in one of the world's greatest newspapers. If Mr. Thompson wishes to influence American sentiment in regard to British influence in Asia he had better get down to fundamentals rather than spend his time splitting hairs."

Mr. Haward, the editor of the *N. C. D. N.*, who has written at least one editorial a week defending the British position in India, since his arrival in Shanghai, also commented editorially on Mr. Hall's book in the same issue in which the foregoing interview appeared. After suggesting that Mr. Hall might not be worth so much serious attention, the editor of the official British newspaper here concluded his editorial remarks to the following effect,

"Mr. Close, in his breathless denunciation of Mr. Thompson, bursts forth into a frenzy of delight at the thought that the British Empire is about to fall. He is welcome to this delicious dream and to his rather banal denunciation of an Imperialism which does not exist. He appears to have selected Railway development in India as a text for his condemnation of British rule. It is not possible to detect the exact basis of his comparison between Indian railways and American railways. The cost of construction in two different countries over different periods of development is hardly comparable. It is however possible to compare the operating ratios of Indian and American railways and the result is not unfavorable to India: U.S.A. 72.53 per cent. India 61.30 per cent. This is a most unfortunate department of Indian administration for the purpose of Mr. Close's argument. The 40,000 miles of Indian railways have not only contributed to the industrial and social progress of the country, but have ably reinforced the magnificent work of the irrigation canals in making famine—once the haunting spectre over India's prosperity—a figment of the past. Mr. Close complains that Mr. Thompson is hair-splitting. To anyone who, with knowledge of India has read 'Eminent Asians, the wonder indeed is at Mr. Thompson's moderation. The sketch of Mahatma Gandhi positively bristles with gross ingaccuracies, misrepresentations and distortions. Mr. Thompson has made a restrained selection. Mr. Close's reply is ludicrously inept."

Mr. Hall's reference to allegedly excessive costs of British railway construction in India also had the effect of arousing the ire of another Shanghai Briton, Charles R. Maguire, who contributed a letter to the *N. C. D. N.* wherein he alleged some unkind things about an early American attempt to construct a railway in South China. Said Mr. Maguire,

"A matter of local interest in relation to India lies in Mr. 'Close's' criticisms of British railway construction in India. Certainly very dangerous ground for Mr. 'Upton Close' if he does not desire to bring down general criticism upon American Engineers' Railway Construction in China of which he evidently knows nothing or he would have kept his mouth a little more guardedly shut. In the Autumn of 1902 American Engineers commenced the construction of the very simple line from Canton to Samshui a distance of 32 miles. This line, notwithstanding the simplicity of its construction, was not completed until the Autumn of 1904, say approximately 2 years to build 32 miles of simple railway. This is a sample of American railway work. Look at the reverse picture. The Peking Syndicate, a British concern with British Engineers, undertook the construction of a railway presenting many engineering difficulties, including distance from base of supplies, in the province of Honan, the length of the line being 90½ miles, but nevertheless construction was completed in less than three years. So much for the difference in efficiency.

"On taking over the completed work from the American constructors the Chinese had to pay the sum of G$6,750,000 to cover the 32 constructed miles, two futile surveys and 50 miles of earthwork on the Canton-Hankow Railway upon which they claimed to have expended G$3,000,000. Can any railway engineer or other person endowed with common sense calculate how G$3,000,000 could be absorbed in 50 miles of earthwork and two futile surveys, and the building of a simple line 32 miles long. The balance G$3,750,000 was to compensate for possible *"exploitation"* losses of valuable rights.

"The Peking Syndicate constructed its line in Honan of 90½ miles for £7,000 per mile complete or say £633,500 roughly G$2,534,000. Evidently American railway efficiency lies in financial exploitation."

Not being an authority on either India or railway construction costs, the writer of these paragraphs is not in a position to offer constructive comment or pour oil on the troubled waters, but we do consider it important to add Mr. Hall's final shot, which was written prior to his departure from Shanghai, but which did not appear in the *N. C. D. N.* until Monday, August 18, two days following Mr. Hall's departure,

"I naturally expect to be disapproved of by the priggish, short-sighted, now-doomed colonial imperialism which you represent. So do many men, including, I believe, the present Prime Minister of the British Empire. I noted that you boasted no letter from that notable in your eightieth anniversary edition recently published. I have worked hard for some of my enemies and treasure their disapproval highly.

"According to your editorial Edward Thompson is infallible authority when differing with me. But you make it plain that he is wrong when differing with you on the stand that the Bearers of the White Man's Burden (up to now) can do no wrong. If Thompson did so well in Mesopotamia, India, and England, he should have stayed in one or all of these places.

"His articles are confessions of his ineffectualness, and those who heard him know his pathetic appearance upon the controversial and propaganda platform in America.

"Sing your swan song! British imperialism, as all other varieties, needs all the condolence it can get in these evil days.

"P. S. It would profit your editorial writer and awaken him to an important feeling in America regarding which he is blissfully unaware to read a book recently published, called "America Conquers Britain," by Ludwell Denny, *United Press* correspondent. (Knopf, $5.00)."

Leaving the subject of India, railway costs and other matters, we now turn to another subject which also fits in under the heading which appears at the top of these paragraphs, "British-American Newspaper 'Amenities' at Shanghai." About two weeks ago the *N. C. D. N.* published an 80th anniversary number which contained as a sort of after-thought an article about Americans in Shanghai. Since space is limited and printing costs are high, we likewise do not have sufficient space for the reprinting of this article, but briefly it contained some statements such as the "mushroom growth" of the American community and the fact that "the American community established its 'settlement' on the wrong side of Soochow creek....which became the rendezvous for every deserter, criminal and drunkard, who got off a ship in Shanghai port....Most of the scum which gathered in America's choice of territory were Americans, but it must be admitted yet a goodly number of British and Portugese were represented."

This article naturally aroused the sensibilities of C. V. Starr's new American paper, *The EveningPost*, which devoted a column of criticism to the *N. C. D. N's* so-called "slur" on the American community. This brought an apology from the editor of the British organ and a letter from some Briton signing himself "John Bull" who agreed with the *Post's* criticism, but suggested that instead of writing an editorial and exposing the matter to the whole world, the editor of the *Post* should have "taken the matter up quietly with the editor of the British organ." The British writer, who signed himself "John Bull" also took a "dirty crack" at *The China Weekly Review* for its alleged publication of "scurrilous attacks on people and things British" and suggested that the American authorities "should take steps to curb the mischief-makers." "John Bull" also prayed "for the discovery of some means for the effective promotion of a real Anglo-American entente here in Shanghai."

While agreeing with "John Bull" that the so-called mischief-makers should be curbed, we would like to suggest that the worst mischief-makers are the people who contribute annonymous letters to the local newspapers casting slurs at institutions of other nationalities with which they do not agree. "John Bull's" letter indicated about as much lack of intelligence of things American as the notorious speech of the local British lawyer, Ranald McDonald, which was delivered at the annual ratepayers (voters) meeting in the International Settlement last spring, wherein he entirely ignored the fact that Shanghai is an international community containing important American, Japanese, German and other important foreign investments, in addition to the investments of British interests. Lawyer McDonald's address at the ratepayers' annual meeting opposing Chinese representation on the Council, displayed such gross ignorance of actual conditions and had such a disastrous effect upon the equally gullifle rate-payers that it was necessary for the Consular Body, under the leadership of the American Consul-General, E. S. Cunningham, to call a special meeting in order to rectify the mistake for which he was directly responsible.

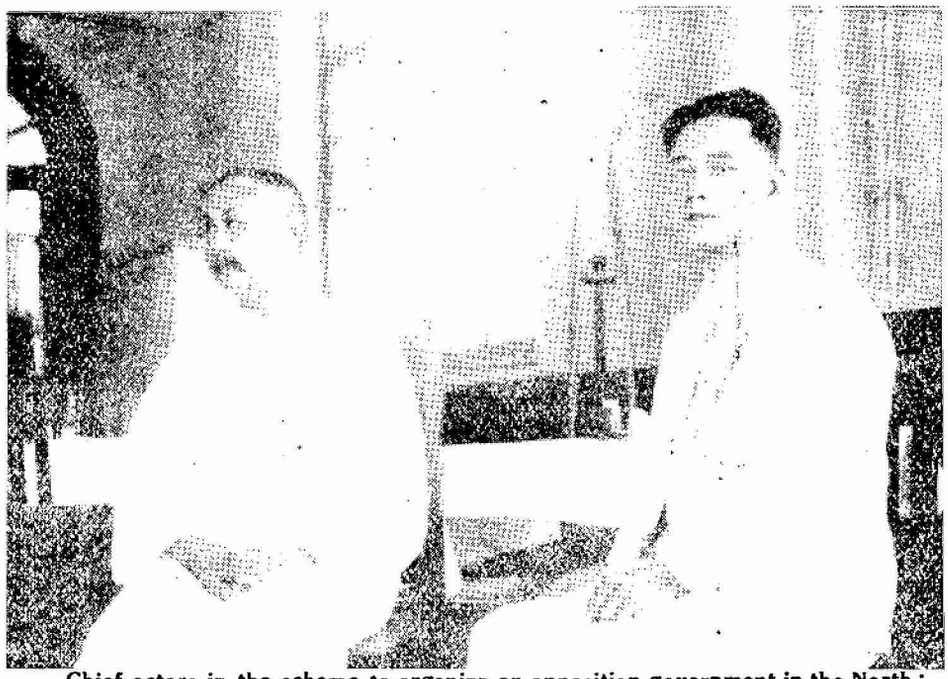
As stated, Shanghai and China generally, constitute a "battle-field" for world trade, every country on the face of the earth, including Soviet Russia, being interested in the commerce of this country. Among the competitors, America and Britain are the chief contenders in Shanghai and the Yangtsze Valley, previously known as the British "sphere." While previously British influence in China was predominant, that situation no longer prevails, for America has now succeeded to Britain's position. China now looks to Washington for tips on the international political situation, rather than to London. A ten-line *United Press* news item from Washington quoting American officialdom on some China question is far more important than a column by *Reuters* from London on the same subject. China looks to Wall Street for future financing and to America for technical advice. Large British public utilities in China, facing a none-too-bright future, look to the United States for purchasers. The tendency is apparent on every hand and the chances are that present rivalries will be accentuated as time passes. There is need for statemanship of the highest possible order if America and Britain are to avoid a serious conflict over the China market and to the China market as a possible source of trouble must be added India and the rest of the Orient. Above all there is need for tolerance and recognition of facts on both sides. From the standpoint of British interests and their representatives in China there is high need for recognition of the new American position in Shanghai and in the trade of China generally. From the American standpoint there is need for toleration and sympathy for the British people in their present complications and particularly an abstentation from a too-hasty tendency to take advantage of Britain's weakness and misfortunes brought about by changed world circumstances for which present-day inhabitants of the British Isles were not responsible. Finally, there is need for a sense of humor and good sportsmanship on both sides, but above all there is need for an understanding of the facts of the situation if serious blunders are to be avoided!

As a sort of post-script, we might, as the editor of an American publication, offer a little friendly advice to British editors and newspaper writers in the Far East: "Don't adopt an antagonistic or 'superior' attitude toward these American magazine writers, lecturers, college professors and school teachers, who are parading through China on a sort of never-ending educational tour." It is all right to correct their mistakes and set them right, but do it in a kindly manner. There is nothing that makes the average garden-variety American citizen "see red" quicker than to be criticised in a "superior" manner by a British newspaper. Take the previously referred-to "Hall Touring Party," for example. It was composed of more than 100 average Americans from the so-called Middle-West, a section notoriously "anti-British" if one would believe the statements of British writers. Included in this party was a preacher-journalist who reaches thousands of people through pulpit and press. Also there were several editors of country newspapers, and many, many school teachers. Then there was Hall him-

self, once a missionary in China, but now a popular lecturer and writer who has a large following. Thousands of people listen to his lectures and read his books and magazine articles. It doesn't pay to adopt a "superior" attitude toward this class of Americans who spend their good money on trips to the Orient in search of information, because when they get home each constitutes a little center for the spread of information regarding conditions in the Orient,—China, India, Japan, and so on. In no possible way can it benefit British interests in the Far East to offend these people because when they get home they do a tremendous amount of talking and writing and what they write and say has much influence upon public opinion and this in turn has its effect upon American policy toward this part of the world!

Capture of Tsinan Marks Turning Point of War

GENERAL Chiang Kai-shek's prediction on July 4 that the military phases of the present war situation practically would be concluded within the period of one month and that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's invasion of Shantung province probably would result in the defeat of the Shansi general and the collapse of the rebellion against the Central Government, seem to have been borne out according to news reports from the front during the past week. According to an official report from Gen. Chiang's headquarters the city of Tsinan, capital of Shantung province, was occupied by the Government troops on the afternoon of August 15, the defeat of Gen. Yen's forces taking the form of a rout largely due to their inability to retreat across the flooded Yellow River.



Chief actors in the scheme to organize an opposition government in the North: General Yen Hsi-shan (left) and Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader in the Kuomintang, who has been dismissed from the Party by the Central Executive Committee at Nanking. Gen. Yen is head of the so-called Northern Military Coalition against the National Government. This picture was taken at the recent conference between Yen and Wang at Shihchiachwang.—*Shun Pao Picture.*

The effect of the Government's victory was immediately perceptible in the Nationalist camp for on the same day the State Council promulgated regulations for a new fifty million dollar loan for purposes of currency and financial reform and the heads of the five Yuans or government departments sent General Chiang Kai-shek a letter of congratulations and forecasted the early collapse of the rebellion of the Northern militarists, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang against the Central authorities. While official reports from Government circles giving details of the capture of Tsinan were not available in Shanghai until August 19, reports by the Japanese *Rengo* service from both Tsinan and Peiping claimed that Yen Hsi-shan had lost fully two-thirds of his army on the Shantung front and that the results were likely to be disastrous to the Northern Military Coalition. Also it was suggested that the loss of Tsinan was likely to have a detrimental effect on the plans of Wang Ching-wei and other estranged members of the Kuomintang, for the formation of an opposition government in the North.

What steps will be taken by the Northern rebel factions following the collapse of their forces on the Shantung front is not known, but reports from foreign sources in Peiping and Tientsin state that Gen. Yen will attempt to make another stand at the town of Tehchow to the north of Tsinan on the Shantung-Hopei border, where strong defenses have been constructed. It was stated that Yen's subordinate commanders, Fu Tso-yi and Chang Ying-wu were making an attempt to rally their disorganized troops at this point, but in the event of their inability to hold Techow, that they might abandon the Tienstin-Pukow railway sector, including Tientsin, and fall back to Shihchiachwang on the Peiping-Hankow railway to the south of Peiping. Since the Commander-in-Chief of the Government troops had announced his intention, following the occupation of Tsinan, of transferring large forces from the Shantung front to the Lung-Hai zone in Honan province, this was responsible for reports that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang had begun the withdrawal of his Kuominchun troops from Lanfeng and Kaifeng to Chengchow. While this report had not been officially confirmed, it was generally realized that Marshal Feng would not be able to maintain his position in Honan, particularly in view of his known shortage of food and munitions, plus the adverse effect on the morale of his troops occasioned by Yen's defeat in Shantung.

The probabilities are according to Nanking officialdom that the Northern rebel leaders will shortly put out peace "feelers" in order to save something from the wreckage. Indication of dis-

content in the Northern rebel camp was provided in the news from Tientsin on August 16 (*Rengo*) stating that Gen. Ma Ting-fu, commander of a brigade of troops stationed at Shanhaikuan, to the north of Tientsin in the vicinity of the Great Wall, had been placed under arrest on the allegation that he was "pro-Nanking" and was contemplating a rebellion against Yen Hsi-shan. Gen. Ma was a subordinate of Gen. Yu Hsueh-tung, commander

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National State Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces in the field. This picture of Gen. Chiang was snapped by a foreign newspaper correspondent at the little village of Liuho on the Lunghai Railway in Honan province where Gen. Chiang has his advanced field headquarters. Following the recent defeat of Yen's Shansi rebel forces at Tsinan, Shantung, Gen. Chiang forecasted the early collapse of the Northern rebellion.

of 50,000 troops stationed in the Shanhaikuan area. For a long time it had been rumored at Nanking that he was dissatisfied with the Northern Coalition and was planning to come out in favor of Nanking in the event Gen. Yen lost control of Tsinan. Whether Gen. Ma Ting-fu was arrested on the orders of Yen Hsi-shan or Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang of Mukden was not stated, but it was considered significant that Marshal Chang had arrived at Peitaiho (near Shanhaikuan) only two days previously.

The National Government on August 18 circulated to the Chinese and foreign newspapers an official report from General Chiang Kai-shek which contained a review of the campaign in Shantung which led to the capture of Tsinan and the routing of the rebel Shansi toops. Gen. Chiang expressed the belief that the Shansi forces had been decisively defeated and that complete subjugation of the Northern rebellion would be effected shortly and the way cleared for national reconstruction and the realization of the so-called "Political Tutelage" program. The following summary of Gen. Chiang's report was circulated by the official *Kuo Min* news service,

"Last month, when the attention of the Government forces was engrossed with the campaign against the Kuominchun rebels on the Lung-Hai front and the rounding up of the remnant rebels under Chang Fa-kuei and the Kwangsi Clique in Hunan, Yen Hsi-shan launched an attack on Tsinan.

"Owing to a change of tactics, the Government forces evacuated Tsinan and withdrew to Yenchow. Following, however, the successful annihilation of the Ironsides and Kwangsi rebels in Hunan the Government units were transferred to Shantung to assist in the counter-attack against the Shansi rebels.

"In the meantime, the Kuominchun rebels on the Lung-Hai front were also routed and beaten off by the Government forces, thus making it possible for the transfer of several crack divisions from the Lung-Hai to the Tsin-Pu front.

"General Liu Chih was then appointed Field Commander on the Tsin-Pu front to assume direction of the counter-attack, with the divisions under Chen Cheng, Hsia Tou-yin, Ma Hung-kuei, and Hu Tsung-nan as the Central Route Force advancing from Yenchow along the Railway; the divisions under Chiang Kwang-ting and Tsai Ting-kai as the Right Wing, attacking the rebels in the rear from Hsintai; and the divisions under Feng Yi-pei, Hu Peh-han, and Yang Sheng-chi as the Left Wing advancing towards Tsinan via Wenshang and Ningyang.

"The general offensive was launched on the first of the current month. To ensure the success of the counter-attack, the division under Hsu Ko-hsiang, together with a battalion of the 64th cavalry division, was despatched to advance towards Tsinan via Yuncheng, Tangahsien, Pingyin and Changtseng, to harass the enemy in the rear; and the Government Forces on the Kiao-Tsi front under Han Fu-chu were instructed to attack the flank of the enemy.

"After routing the rebels under Chin Shao-kuan in the outskirts of Taian, the Right Wing Forces captured the station on the 6th. The rebels entrenched in the city were rounded up and put to flight by the division under Tsai Ting-kai. The Left Wing Forces and the division under Hsu Ke-hsiang also captured in rapid succession the cities of Lungahsien, and Feicheng.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, leader of the rebel Kuominchun forces, and the chief fighting element in the so-called Northern Military Coalition against the Central Government. Feng, who was formerly Minister of War at Nanking, was dissatisfied at the Government's plans to disband troops, departed from Nanking and after sulking in his tent for a time, joined Yen Hsi-shan in the present rebellion. Marshal Feng, who comes from peasant ancestry, always wears "coolie" attire and makes much political capital of the fact that he is a "man of the people."

"The Central Route Forces in the meantime gained decisive victories over the enemy at Nanyi and Tawenkow and crossed the Wenho River on the 7th inst. The rebels were put to flight, leaving behind them over ten thousand rifles, and a hundred guns. A total of over ten thousand rebels were also taken during the campaign. The rebel commanders Fu Tso-yi, Li Sen-ta and Chang Hui-chao barely escaped capture by our forces.

"Another general offensive was launched on the 11th Though the rebels put up a stubborn resistance, the Government forces, after five days of severe fighting, succeeded in driving the enemy to the outskirts of Tsinan. The division under Tsai Ting-kai entered the city of Tsinan in the afternoon of the 15th. Due to the fact that our forces had already by a detour captured Tangkiachwang and other villages in the rear of the city, only a small fraction of the rebels in the city succeeded in making good their escape. All the rest were taken prisoner by our forces. Besides the war-prisoners, our forces also captured over 30,000 rifles, over 230 guns and a large quantity of munitions and other war materials.

"Our forces are now engaged in hot pursuit after the retreating Shansi rebels and the complete subjugation of the rebels within a short time may be predicted.

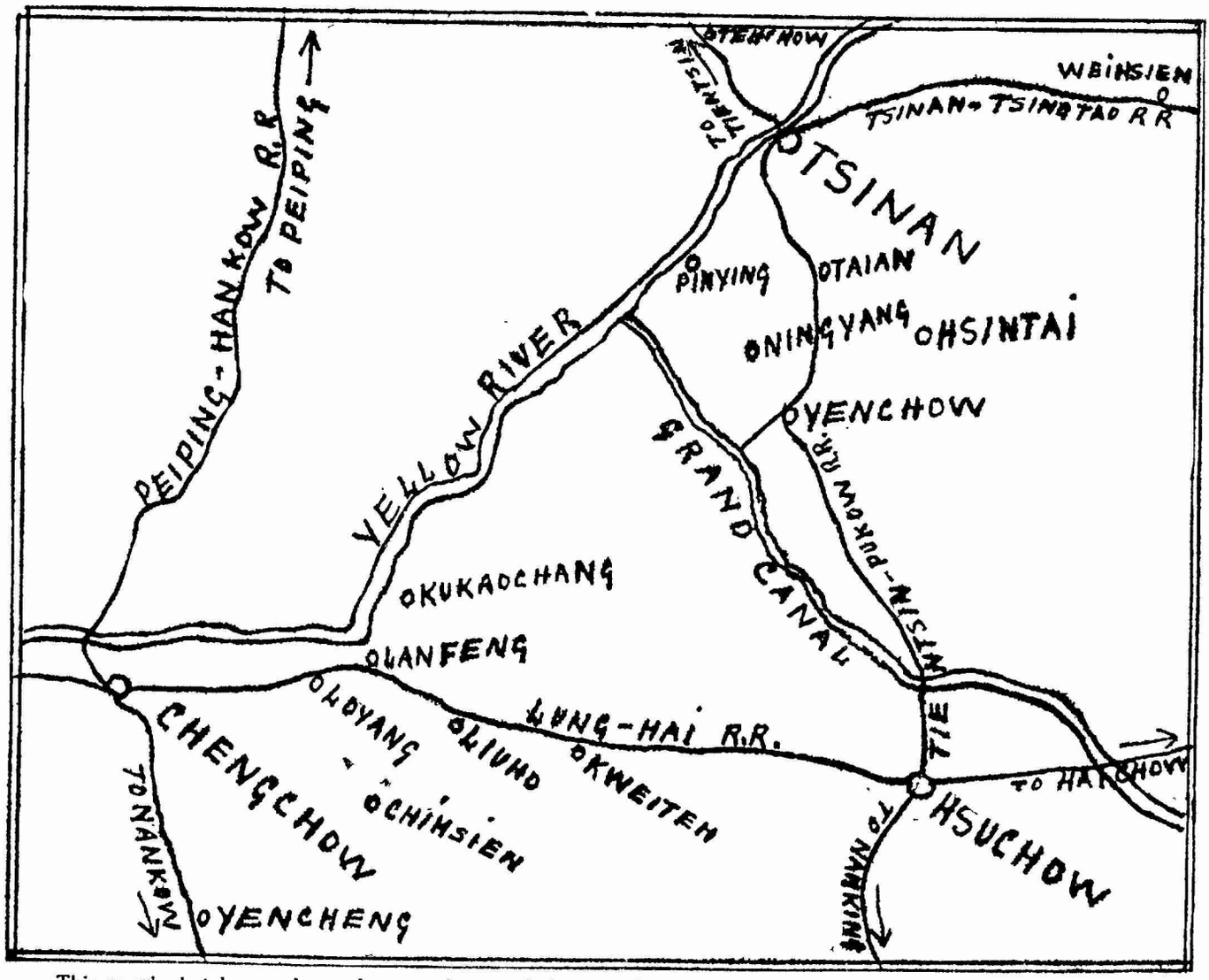
"On the Lung-Hai front, the Kuominchun rebels which had been furiously attacking our forces during the last ten days have also been repulsed. Our forces there are completing preparations to crush the rebels.

"Mindful of the important trust placed in me by the late Party Leader and the Party and the Government, I pledge to lead the National Forces and bring about the complete suppression of the rebels within the shortest time possible so that the obstacles to the enforcement of the Political Tutelage Program may be removed."

THE VIEWS OF SUN FO

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways and one of the best known figures in the National Government, in an address in Nanking on August 18, claimed that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan lost more than 70,000 troops as a result of the Shantung defeat and also expressed the opinion that the defeat of Yen's troops would have a disheartening effect on Feng Yu-hsiang's army in Honan, "which army was also doomed to collapse within a short time."

Continuing, Minister Sun emphasized that it was mainly with a view to achieving peace and national unification—without which constructive



This rough sketch-map shows the area of recent fighting in Shantung which resulted in the capture of Tsinan, capital of Shantung from the Northern rebel factions. According to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's description of the campaign leading to the capture of Tsinan, he sent five armies into this campaign, one of which operated directly northward from Yenchow on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Another operated to the east in the vicinity of Hsintai, another on the west in the vicinity of Ningyang and a fourth along the Yellow river from Pinying. It was this latter army which cut off the retreat of the Shansi forces and turned the defeat and retreat into a rout. At the same time a fifth army, operated on the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway from the vicinity of Weihsien. While the chief nationalist base is at Hsuchow at the junction of the Lunghai and Tientsin-Pukow lines, Gen. Chiang maintains his headquarters at Liuho where he concentrates his attention on Feng Yu-hsiang. It is now stated that Gen. Chiang will move reinforcements to the Lunghai and concentrate on Feng's Kuominchun rebels which are entrenched at Loyang and Chengchow. It is claimed that Feng has begun to withdraw from his fortified base at Lanfeng. The Government troops operating on the Peiping-Hankow line are at Yencheng. Yen's troops which retreated from Tsinan are stated to be planning a stand at Tehchow on the Tientsin-Pukow line just north of Tsinan.

work was impossible—that the Government launched the present expedition and prosecuted it with such vigour. In the complete eradication of the combination of Militarists, Communists and reactionaries, who are now arrayed against the Government, lies the only hope of the new China," said the Party leader.

Turning to the diplomatic phase of the Northern rebellion he pointed out that the National Government being the de jure government of the country recognized by the foreign States, it was incumbent upon foreign Governments,—not only as a matter of comity and courtesy, but also according to the law of nations—to refrain from any intercourse with, or in any way aiding, the rebels. He deplored the fact that in spite of the repeated protests of the National Government, the British diplomatic agent had refused to take action for the deportation and punishment of Lenox Simpson. He pointed out that inasmuch as the action of Simpson was prohibited by and punishable under British law, the British Government was in duty bound to prosecute and punish Simpson in order to uphold the dignity of its own laws.

STATE COUNCIL AND C. E. C. STATE VIEWS

The National State Council and the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party on August 20 sent further congratulatory telegrams to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the National forces commending them on the capture of Tsinan, which action "had dealt a mortal blow to the Shansi forces and had crushed the morale of the Kuominchun rebels." Continuing, these important organs of the Government declared that this victory constituted a triumph of the revolutionary forces for the realization of the principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen over the "unprincipled reactionaries and counter-revolutionists and a triumph of the unanimous will of the nation to restore peace and national unity over the sinister schemes of the reactionaries who were bent on aggression and destruction." The message concluded by urging Gen. Chiang and the National forces to continue the advance against the rebel elements as the recent victory "presented a rare opportunity for the complete eradication of the disturbers of the peace....With the Shansi rebels disorganized, we should follow up the victory and clear the provinces of Shansi, Hopei, Shensi and Kansu of the last traces of the rebels, thus realizing the unanimous wish of the Chinese people."

COMMUNISTS DRIVEN BACK

The following report by the Hankow correspondent of the *United Press*, which was written on August 15 and appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on August 19, indicates that the communists gangs in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi have been driven back,

The situation in the Yangtze Valley has during the week taken a turn for the better, the Communist menace in the three provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi having definitely diminished.

Although the marauders are far from being completely annihihilated, the general outlook has become brighter as they have been driven away from the strategic points and are heading for their original nests in the mountainous region. On the Peking-Hankow railway the bandit menace has dwindled making it possible for the line to resume its express service. The normal running of trains from Hankow to Yencheng is taken to be an indication that the railway area is now free from bandit or Communist threats.

Thorough Campaign

The tension in Wuhan is slowly but steadily decreasing, and it does not appear likely now that there will be any internal uprising or attack from outside. The campaign against the Communists has been so thorough that if there had been any Reds at all they would have been all nalled. The authorities have during the week left no stone unturned in their hunt for undesirables and they have certainly succeeded in nipping the plot of the Reds in the bud. Beheadings have been the main feature and have proved to be an effective crime deterrent. The past week in Wuhan has been a week of executions, rumours, fear and martial law.

In Changsha conditions remain quiet, but the process of retaliation is continuing. Reports have it that since the return of the provincial troops to the city over 2,000 alleged Communists have been put to death. Local ruffians, coolies and sampan-men are all under suspicion and not a small number of them who were found to be in possession of loot, have been massacred. Gen. Ho Chien, Governor of the province, who is blamed for failure to protect Changsha from the Communist attack, is at the front and appears to be determined to kill as many Communists as he possibly can in order to reduce his guilt.

Up, Soviet Supporters!
—"Pravda" (Moscow).

This is a reproduction of a cartoon which appeared in *Pravda*, the official organ of the Russian Communist Party, published at Moscow, immediately following the occupation of Changsha by the Chinese Communists.

The provincial troops have been successful in driving the Reds farther and farther from Changsha and according to official reports they have captured Liuyang and Pingkiang from Peng Teh-hui's men. It appears that the present worry of the merchants at Changsha is not a recurrence of the Red outrage but how to comply with the request of General Ho Chien for the sum of $400,000 for paying his troops. Business men in Changsha have been bled white and to raise $400,000 is next to impossibility.

Meanwhile Hankow bankers and merchants are facing a similar problem. The government is asking for $3,000,000. They are told the money must be obtained at any cost and at an early date for the war is still hanging in the balance and must not be affected by the shortage of funds.

WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN FIRMS

The *Kuo Wen* (independent) Chinese service on August 19 circulated a report stating that as a result of the uncertainty in the situation in Hunan that practically all Japanese companies had decided to withdraw from Changsha. This was being done, according to the report, upon the advice of M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, who stated that many of the Japanese businessmen interested in trade in Hunan had already come to Shanghai or had returned to Japan.

The Standard Oil Company of New York, according to

an article in the *N. C. D. N.* on August 19, had also decided to withdraw its stocks from Changsha. The report quoted officials of the company as stating that conditions in Hunan were too unstable to take further risks, particularly in view of the fact that low water in the Siang river would make it impossible for foreign relief agencies to reach the city from the Yangtsze.

WHAT MOSCOW THINKS!

The *Literary Digest* on July 26, published the following extracts from *Pravda*, the Soviet official organ published in Moscow,

South China Rebels, who are becoming a more and more serious threat to the Nanking Government of Chiang Kai-shek, are not merely rebels, but Communists. Their troops are "a Red Army" obeying the orders of the Chinese Communist party and of the Third International of Moscow.

The successess of the Army are a proof of the fact that "the proletarian revolution is bound to win in China."

Such are the statements to be found in a long article on "Soviets in China," printed in *Pravda*, the official organ of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist party in Moscow.

Three years ago, *Pravda* tells us, the Communist uprisings were crushed in Canton by Chiang Kai-shek "with utmost cruelty." But the Communist movement did not die; it spread throughout the South of the country in the form of peasant uprisings directed by "Red partizan detachments." Further we read:

"The bourgeois and democratic Chinese revolution gradually is transforming itself into the Socialist revolution.

"The war in the South is assuming wider and wider proportions, and millions of peasants are being drawn into it, thus contributing to the growth of the revolutionary movement in the country.

"At the present all Southern China is in the throes of the war. Out of 773 districts of the ten Southern provinces, war rages in 162 districts. And the thirteen corps of the Red Army acting there have complete control over 127 districts."

Concerning the size of the Red Army and Soviet penetration, this paper says:

"The Chinese Red Army numbers about 62,000 fighters not counting large numbers of volunteer detachments, the Red Guards (composed of workmen stationed in various cities), as well as various peasant organizations. Moreover, many millions of Chinese peasants sympathize with the Red Army and lend their support to it; it is exactly in this that the main source of its strength lies.

"Thus, directed by the Third International, the Chinese Red Army gradually transforms itself into an imposing army of the Chinese peasants fighting for the land and for the political control of the country."

Pravda also informs us that the whole Red movement in China proceeds strictly along Russian standards and patterns:

"In most of the regions occupied by the Red Army, a Soviet Government is set up. Such Soviets exist in eighteen regions.

"As soon as they are set up, they confiscate lands from their former wealthy owners and hand it over to the peasants. Other property owned by landlords, bankers, business men, etc., also is confiscated. Finally, revolutionary tribunals for the judgment of all exploiters and counter-revolutionaries are organized.

"Thus, the Chinese revolution definitely acquires the character of a Soviet revolution."

Moreover, *Pravda* reports that the first all-regional "Chinese Soviet Congress," will work to overthrow the Nanking Government and to place all the power over the country in the hands of Soviets elected by peasants, workmen, and soldiers. So, according to *Pravda*, this Congress of Chinese laboring masses under Communist party leadership "will inspire by its example all the enslaved colonial nations for new revolutionary battles against their enslavers."

Shanghai Trade Better in July than in June

The Shanghai Customs monthly returns for July show an export of Hk. Tls. 46,000,000 and import of Hk. Tls, 39,000,000. Compared with that of June there is an increase of Hk. Tls, 8,000,000 for export and Hk. Tls. 5,000,000 for import. Compared with a corresponding period in the previous year the import is less by 5 per cent and the export 7 per cent above last year's trade.

Kwangsi Rebels Defeated at Nanning

(By the Review's Correspondent.)

Hongkong, August 16.

The Communist disturbances in southern Kiangsi and on the Kiangsi-Kwangtung frontiers have assumed such serious proportions that the American Consul General at Canton, Douglas Jenkins, and the Bishop of Kanchow, Rev. John A. O'Shea have jointly advised a withdrawal of all American Catholic missionaries as well as American merchants from Kanchow for Canton in view of the critical situation existing in southern Kiangsi where many villages have been plundered by Communist bandits. The revival of Communism and banditry is a direct result of the evacuation of the Kiangsi government forces under General Lu Ti-ping who has been ordered to concentrate all the available troops for the defence of Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi, and Kiukiang, the famous summer resort.

Missionaries' Plight

Following the withdrawal of the government troops the Communists have made many attempt to take Kanchow in southern Kiangsi and for about a week the city has been besieged by "Red" bandits and intermittent skirmishes between them and the handful of village gendarmes are taking place daily.

Alarmed by the "Red" attacks, the Bishop of Kanchow advised the American Catholic missionaries, members of the Vincentian order, whose headquarters are at Philadelphia, Pa. together with the Sisters of Charity, who managed two missionary hospitals in the same area, to evacuate. For eleven days the band of foreign missionaries marched through the mountainous regions on the Kwangtung-Kiangsi frontier under rain and heat and without a military escort to protect them from molestation by bandits and eventually they reached Namyung and finally Shiukwan early this week.

At the time of writing the American missionaries are traveling by the Canton-Shiukwan Railway to Canton where their friends and other missionaries have made preparations for their accommodations. In Shiukwan they said that Kanchow was in great danger of being looted by Communist bands as Changsha and Yochow were pillaged early this month. Many Chinese students and laborers have enlisted under the Communist banner and it is feared by the law-abiding residents that these "plain-clothes" terrorists may at a moment's notice take up arms and massacre all the police and troops by staging a big uprising from within assisting the assailing "Reds" from without.

Bishop O'Shea refuses to leave the city and is remaining with some members of the China Inland Mission and several American and other foreign women. The Bishop has endeavored to communicate with the Nanking Government trying to convince the Chinese authorities that they must assume full responsibility for damage done to mission properties in the event of the city being taken by Communists.

A French Catholic Church in Nanning and other foreign mission properties were wrecked when the pro-Nanking Kwangtung aeroplanes commenced a fierce bombardment on the city on the 11th and 12th instant in a final attempt to rout the Kwangsi rebels who were defending the city from a Yunnanese invasion. According to a telegram received in Hongkong by Rev. Fr. Albouy, Bishop Designate of Nanning, from French missionaries in the besieged city five Canton aeroplanes engaged in an aerial attack which commenced on Monday morning resulting in many residents and Kwangsi insurgents being killed and wounded. The French missionaries at the Cathedral together with the four Canadian Sisters working with the missionary dispensary situated right near the Cathedral had a narrow escape from being buried by the wrecked buildings. It is known, however, that the other foreign missionaries in Nanning are in no immediate danger.

Nanning Captured

The latest telegram from Nanning states that the five thousand Yunnanese troops of the Nanking Government, who have been supplied recently with a war fund of $1,000,000 for the sole purpose of eliminating the Kwangsi rebels from Nanning and western Kwangsi, after an assault captured the northern suburbs of Nanning and occupied the Government wireless station and smashed the strong defences of the rebels. The latter are preparing

(Continued on page 465)

Some Sidelights on Harbin's Bitter Racial Struggle

BY E. U. BARUNG

SINCE the beginning of current century Harbin has become a centre where people of two great races—the Russian and the Chinese—have been coming into as close a contact as people of two different races can come. Chinese and Russian families residing in this city often occupy flats in the same house. Their children, playing together, interchange the knowledge of the languages and customs. Chinese and Russian youths are educated together in the same schools and in the same ideals, which may lead to the fading away of prejudices and racial antagonism. The cases of intermarriage become more and more frequent, An interfusion of the cultures of the two peoples is in progress at an accelerating rate. This may be of interest to ethnologists and anthropologists who, observing the gradual fusion of these two heterogenous elements, would probably come to a conclusion that if matters for a certain period of time continue as they stand now the city may become a cradle of a new race.

From the economic standpoint the life of the city does not lack peculiarity. We leave it to economists to deal with. But some of the phenomena of economic character are so conspicuous as to arrest the attention of a common observer. The Russian working class in Harbin outside of the Chinese Eastern Railway is rapidly disappearing. The Russian laborers are pressed hard out of the field of labor by the Chinese. Where, four years ago worked Russian laborers, exclusively, now are working Chinese, exclusively.

Chinese Workers Displace Russians

Although 1000 houses have been erected in Harbin during the spring and summer building seasons, scarcely a Russian of many of the unemployed managed to take a part in the building works; everything was done by Chinese workers. To give another example; not a single Russian can be seen among the news-vendors of Harbin. Only Chinese sell Russian newspapers to the Russians of Harbin! No matter how cheap a Russian worker may be, a Chinese one is always willing to work cheaper. And this is not the end of the stage in competition. Working cheaper he manages to save money so as to advance from a state of a low class worker into a condition of a peddler or a shopkeeper, or a contractor, etc. And while a compatriot of his fills his place in the ranks of the laborers, he is pressing his Russian rival out of the social stratum he (the Chinese) advanced into. A sculptor who has been for years well known here by his works, which may be seen in the museum at the Manchurian Research Society, on both sides of the viaduct linking New Town and Pristan, two large sections of Harbin, and elsewhere in the city, the other day told the author of this article that in spite of almost unprecedented building activity this season he has not had a chance to do even a small thing, explaining the reason for this as follows: "An architect, a good friend of mine, being in charge of building a house informed me that the owner of the house, in building wanted a sculptor to make certain vases and other things to adorn the house. Strongly recommended by the architect I was offered by the owner to do the work, for which I asked 100 yen, computing this sum to be the minimum below which the work would be impossible for me to do, No arrangement being reached between us we parted with a view to meeting again for further negociations for a final agreement. On the next day my surprise and chagrin made me sick for the whole day, as I learned from the architect that the work had been undertaken by a Chinese for 30 local dollars, which was 7 times less than the sum asked by me, as per to-day's rate of exchange."

It is an indisputable fact that if a Russian and a Chinese have the same income, have numerically the same respective families to support, in the long run the Chinese will in financial respects be a superior of the Russian. In order to get on more or less successfully among the Chinese the Russians of Harbin, as well as in other places in North Manchuria, are being compelled by the circumstances resulting from the peculiar traits of the Chinese national character and the mode of life to lower their standard of life to the level of that of the Chinese people here, to eliminate some of their own traits of character such as extravagance, indolence, dependence on others or on chance, and to acquire a bent for saving money; for the Russians, characteristically, do not possess it. But how will they do this? The innate difficulties they have to overcome are very great, indeed.

The chances for economical attainments for both the Russians and the Chinese would also come to a poise, if the latter raised their standard of life up to that of the Russian people and acquired some of their habits, such as: drinking, carousing on the numerous holidays, making merry in general, and became spendthrifts. In the case of the Chinese of the upper classes, espcially of the modern or, so to say, Europeanized type it almost invariably happens that they spend quite as much as the Russians of corresponding classes or professions. But they form a minority. The overwhelming majority of the upper classes and the whole lot of the middle and lower classes of the Chinese in North Manchuria leave almost no room for the Russians to compete with them in the fields of labor, commerce, or industry. In general, in financial respects, it is the Chinese that form the top stratum of the social structure here. It is quite a problem for the Russians here how to adapt themselves among the Chinese in this country.

Young Idle on the Streets

The fathers are engaged in work on the Chinese Eastern Railway, But most of the young generation walk idle up and down the streets of the city. By the absence of occupation they are driven into the class-rooms of numerous English teachers. They diligently study the touch-system of type-writing in the hope to get a position in one of the foreign offices in the city, but, alas! they are to few to employ even the one hundredth of the whole number. Needless to say that the economical conditions affect deeply the family and social life of the Russians. Many young men have no chance to marry solely for economic reasons. They have no definite work, no prospect for the future. Because of the conditions prevailing there they by all means avoid going to the U.S.S.R. And the limited quota and lack of means prevent them from going to America or any other country to try their luck there. Many of the girls, especially of the lower classes as they lose hope to marry Russians, and cannot find a job to earn a livelihood for themselves look to Chinese men for husbands. Harbin is said to be a notoriously sinful city, a domain of Eros, a congenial place for traders in "white slaves." In the main, the economic conditions account for this; unemployment and poverty driving the women to the path of sin. Not a few of them happen to come to a point when they have to face the alternative to die or to step on the sinful path. Some of them prefer death to a despicable existence. Three days ago the body of a young Russian woman and that of a boy lying by her side were discovered in one of the squares of the city; she poisoned with strychnine her five year old son and herself.

Harbin, August 12, 1930.

British Cigarette Co. at Tientsin Closes Because of Exorbitant Tax

As a result of the Tientsin Tax Bureau imposing a new fifty percent tobacco tax, the British Cigarette Company closed its factories in that city August 14. *Reuter's* Tientsin correspondent states that both the Chinese and foreign papers severely censure the authorities for their repudiation of the existing tax agreements and particularly the Tientsin director of taxes, who recently summarily arrested and heavily fined a number of Chinese tobacco merchants, whom he is alleged to have falsely accused of irregularities under the new law.

Mayor Chuen Ting-hsien of Tientsin immediately interested himself in the matter and held several interviews with the B. C. C. manager at Tientsin, the result of which is that the Company has sent a representative to Taiyuanfu to confer personally with General Yen Hsi-shan.

W. A. N. Heygate, of the Shanghai office, who went to Tientsin in connection with the closing of the factory there, said in an interview that the factory would not reopen until the extra tax was removed. The employees, nearly all of whom were on piece work, were discharged without notice.

Soo Hsiang-hsien, general secretary of the Hopei Consolidated Tobacco Tax Bureau, commenting on the incident said: "We can do nothing about this matter. All we are doing is to follow General Yen Hsi-shan's instructions. The suspension of the factory may be permanent or it may be merely a bluff to scare us. The total receipts from the cigarette tax have been around five hundred thousand dollars a month, and as about eighty percent of the cigarettes marketed are the products of the British Cigarette Company, tax receipts will undoubtedly be affected. On the other hand, the people will have less inducement to smoke."

Wusih—The Pittsburgh of China

BY FREDERICK FONG

(Chinese Nation, August 13.)

WUISH is situated about 80 miles from Shanghai by rail and about 113 miles from Nanking. At a short distance from the city is the shore of Taihu and nearby flows the Grand Canal. This offers Wusih a splendid situation for development with cheap and easy communication. Moreover, Wusih is the centre of a district that is excellently suited for the growth of mulberry trees, which stimulate increased attention to sericulture. Before the Revolution of 1911 Wusih was a small town, rice and silk exchange being the only business of the district. There were a few small mills in operation but without modern equipment or scientific management; at present, however, there are altogether 164 factories in the city. As to the flour milling industry, 350,000,000 pounds of wheat were used to meet its annual requirements. The business of silk and cotton manufacture amounted to Tls. 22,000,000 in 1929. It was estimated that in 1918 there was a total population of 100,000 in the city, while in 1926 the China Year Book gave the estimation at approximately 804,346. In 1925, P. Y. Tang, wrote that the population of Wusih was approximately 900,000. Most of the new residents came because of the abundant demand for labor in the new factories.

A foreign tourist after his visit to Wusih wrote: "Those doubters who say that the Chinese cannot run a machine without foreign supervision—take them to Wusih, and let them see the huge cotton mills, equipped with modern American machinery and operated with an efficiency netting their owners extra heavy dividends each year! Those others who declare that the Chinese cannot successfully organize and operate in the management of a large industrial undertaking—let them visit the mills of this city, which use 350,000 pounds of wheat to meet their annual production requirements, and still other dubious Thomases who think that no Chinese owned and managed industry based on modern lines can compete successfully with foreign enterprises—have them make note that the total volume of business done by Wusih silk and cotton manufactures in normal years exceeds 22,000,000 taels and that all of these products are sold in business rivalry with foreign manufactured goods in Shanghai."

The 164 factories of Wusih equipped with modern and scientific machinery are distributed as follows:

Silk filature	45
Textile weaving plants	19
Knitting mills	17
Rice mills	16
Mechanic and Iron Works	10
Soya Bean Oil Works	10
Electricity	9
Cotton Mills	9
Soap Factories	5
Flour mills	5
Foodstuffs	2
Drink (wine)	2
Distilleries	2
Others (one for each kind of factory)	12
Total	164

In 1925 P. Y. Tang wrote that in Wusih there were more than seventy-four factories. "Of the thirty-two mills included in the map seventeen are silk filatures, six cotton mills, five flour mills, two soya bean oil press works and one soap factory. These represent the important ones, while the map still leaves out over two dozen small plants, one doupion reeling filature, one chemical plant, two soap factories, and last but not least in size, the uncompleted Tai-hu Cement Works." These different plants alone in 1925 represent a total investment of over thirty million dollars and give employment to more than 40,000 workers, which is about four per cent. of the total population of the city. In the last four years we have as a comparison an increase of from seventy-four to one-hundred and sixty-four factories.

The sericultural industry of Wusih is considered the source of her wealth. In 1925 there were 18 modern silk filatures which control 5,948 reeling basins and employed almost 14,000 operatives. They yielded an annual output of over 12,500 bales of Chinese Steam Filature Raw Silk (about 1,670,000 pounds), which constituted almost one-fourth of the product exported from Shanghai. This alone brought an annual business of over Tls. 14,000,000, not to speak of the tremendous cocoon business. It was estimated that in 1925 over 200 cocoon *hong* were opened to handle the spring crop. They gathered around 44,000 *tan* (133 pounds to each *tan*) of dry cocoon (5,866,000 pounds) which was worth over Tls. 7,000,000. The summer crop of 1925 (usually about 20 per cent. of the spring crop) amounted to approximately 9,000 *tan*, which was valued at Tls. 1,100,000. There was besides the autumn crop yielding about 1,000 *tan* of dry cocoon. The total business of both cocoon and silk in 1925 was over Tls. 22,000,000 while a large amount of waste silk was exported also to foreign countries to be made into "spun silk."

The situation this year shows the great development of the silk business in this city. The total number of silk filatures in 1930 is 45 having a total of 9,830 reeling machines and 26,246 workers. Among these 26,246 workers, 90 per cent. are women and children. It is not an exaggeration to say that two-thirds of the population of the city derive a part of their living from some phase of sericulture such as mulberry tree growing, rearing silk worms, reeling cocoon or weaving silk. The very fact that out of 120,000 *mou* (one *mou* equals 1/6 of an acre) of cultivable land almost 40,000 *mou* (that is one third of the total arable land) is devoted to the growing of mulberry trees tells plainly the significance of sericulture. The silk filatures and their number of reeling basins in 1925 and 1930 are compared in the following table.

	1925	1930
Silk filatures	18	45
reeling basins	5,948	11,628

From the above table it is apparent that the increase of this industry in the city in the last five years is tremendous. However, this year it is reported that another nine silk filatures are under construction. They are: Yuan Teh Yi Fou, Tai Chang, Pao Fou, Cha Yuen, Tsien Chao, Che Lan Bai, Pei Chio, and Foong Chun. The total product of the spring of 1929 amounted to 160,000 *tan*, the summer crop amounted to 30,000 and the autumn crop to 10,000. The total of 1929 amounted to 200,000 *tan*. Calculating on the basis of fifty dollars per *tan*, there was a total of $10,000,000 of business in cocoons. The total amount of the silk product of all these factories in 1929 amounted to about 80,000 *tan*.

Flour is the next important industry in Wusih. The wheat production was estimated to be a little over 350,000,000 pounds annually in the years 1923, 1924 and 1925. The wheat from the neighboring districts such as Chiang Yen, Kiang Yin, Tai Chou, Kao Yu, and many other places north of the Yangtsze River easily find its entrance to Wusih through the water-ways around the city. The Nanking-Shanghai Railways served as the means of transporting the flour to Shanghai. In 1929 there was a total of five flour mills in the city with a total annual production of 24.500 bags. These five mills employ a total number of 560 workers. Among these practically all are men with the exception of child workers.

Prosperous Cotton Industry

As to cotton mills there are six in Wusih. They are: Yeh Chin, Cheng Shing, Kwangchin, Sheng Chin No. 3, Yu Kong, and Ching Foong. The total amount of capital of these mills amounted to $8,500,000 with a total of 158,086 spindles. In these six mills there is a total of 13,195 workers. The annual production of the cotton yarn, if the mills run at full speed, is estimated at 110,000 bales (each bale weighs 425 pounds) which will consume over 53,000,000 lbs of raw cotton while that of cloth is estimated at 21,000,000 yds. This means a business of more than 30 million dollars yearly. Cotton mills here have an advantageous position over those of Shanghai, for they are nearer to the cotton growing centres and also to the markets of consumption. Practically all the mills here use the best grade of cotton brought from such places as Chang Shu, Yang She, and neighborhood. Thus they produce a better and purer grade of yarn than the mills do in Shanghai, which draw a large quantity of supplies from India and elsewhere. Yarns produced here are therefore sold at a better price than at Shanghai (over ten taels higher per bale) It is estimated that over 60 of the farmers in Wusih have wooden looms among their families

(Continued on page 465)

Wang Ching-wei's Lost Opportunity

BY HAN LIH WU 杭立武

"The news of his arrival in Peking shocked many of his sympathizers, for, in their opinion, he had done something directly against the principles for which he had always stood—an uncompromising hatred for militarists."—Reuter's Service, *The North-China Daily News*, July 29th.

THERE is nothing wrong for a man to hold different opinions from the majority or from the governing authority; statesmen have, indeed, added to their fame and usefulness by taking such a stand. Nor is it to be considered stupidity if he holds to his particular opinions firmly and consistently; on the contrary, it is usually the way to final success. But the above two premises will have to be qualified if they are to be found completely true, and the qualificaton is that, provided he is not an opportunist. Once across the road to opportunism, the value of his different stands together with his chances of success will be reduced to zero. This is not only a theoretical dictum, history has indeed repeatedly shown to us its truism in innumerable instances.

In China, one has, of course, to make for allowances in the matter of principles. As ordinarily there are no clear-cut issues between opposing parties, it is often difficult to judge who is or who is not an opportunist. Nevertheless, there are certain limits of decency, though undefinable and may only be vaguely held in the public's eye, which a statesman would not lightly go beyond, or else he will be judged accordingly if he does. Take, for instance, the case of Chen Chuin Min, who turned his forces against his chief, Dr. Sun. Long before this unseemly event, Chen had been known to take a different stand from his chief. But this was tolerated, as according to political ethics, it ought to be. But no decent opinion could tolerate the final step he took and which cost him his whole reputation and usefulness built up by long years of struggle. The thing was too far beyond the limits of decency to allow for excuses.

Difficult to Understand

If the introduction thus far appears to be too long and explanatory, it is because of the seriousness with which I shall deal with the personality of my subject. Without question, Wang Ching Wei is an attractive, intelligent, sympathetic, somewhat learned politician, and also very shrewd. Without question, again, he has to his credit a record of about twenty years struggle in company with the old master, Dr. Sun. Further, it is not to be doubted that he has quite a popular following in the country. Nor is it to be denied altogether that he sometimes has plausible ideas of his own. As leader of the left wing of the Kuomintang Party, the story of his split with the Nanking Government is well enough known to need no review. Suffice it to say here that the split did not, however, result in any serious disrepute of his name. The reason is that though he may be wrong in the different stand which he chose, he did it rather honorably, at least so far as Chinese politics is concerned. In part, among his many friends and followers, his reputation was indeed considerably enhanced because of this action. For did it not involve him in a sacrifice of potential political power and position in the Government? It may, of course, be retorted that he ran the risk on the hope of seizing supreme power. Nevertheless, there was at least the chance of argument on his side.

But subsequent events have proven that he has not borne himself rightly and has made the defense of his personality more and more difficult. First, there was the uprising of the Kwansi clique. What was strange in it, was, that he, the arch-enemy of the said clique, and on whose hands he and the leftists fell, became allies of them. Incongruous and paradoxical as it was, it may yet be explained by saying that they belonged to the same party. Following upon this, there was the Shih Yu San plot, the Tang Sen Chi coup, and the defection of the "Ironsides", all of which made it plain that he lacked the scrupulousness of a statesman. But the crisis of Wang's reputation did not definitely culminate until the recent Peiping trip. The Northern Coalition is an out and out combination of feudalistic militarists aiming at nothing other than the preservation of their status quo and possibly the acquisition of more power. What ideals could they possibly cherish, and what good conceivably could their success bring to the people? That no good can come out of it is as clear as the day, and we are sure that in his heart of hearts. Mr. Wang recognizes the same impossibility. This may indeed be inferred from his utterances during interviews with press representatives. Admitting that his joining the Northern Coalition may seem paradoxical, he plaintively said that it was because that there was nothing else to do. Was it really the only, or even the best, thing for him to do? This we will leave for discussion in the next paragraphs. The thing I wish to stress here is that he made a very bad choice which renders the defense of his reputation at last become impossible. He took the unwarranted step of actually going to Peiping and joining the Coalition in person. He thus disappointed both his friends aud the best of his foes.

A Comparison with the Labor Party

But it is not my wish to merely criticize or lament upon the most recent venture of Mr. Wang. Its final consequences are yet to be proven by time. My further purpose is to point out what he could have done. To do this is to hint upon what he may yet do in the future in order to save the last remnants of his reputation and usefulness. For the purpose of clarity, let us take an example from foreign politics. The British Labor Party is perhaps as complicated as any political party. It has its moderates as well as its leftists. When it formed the present cabinet, however, it was, as it is, wholly dominated by the moderates. In all these, it may be likened to the Kuomintang, As the Nanking-Wuhan split bore witness, the Kuomintang is also divided into the moderates and the leftists; and the National Government was formed wholly by the moderates. Now there is, as we have pointed out in the beginning, nothing wrong for a minority to hold different opinions from the majority; nor is it unjustified for the minority to hold persistently to its opinions. Indeed, there is no objection for it even if it goes as far as the leftists of the British Labor Party have gone;—abstaining from supporting the measures of the majority and fighting desperately— within bound—for its own recognition. But while you may hear James Maxton denouncing the MacDonald Government, and Sir Mosley resigning from office, there has never occurred, and there will not occur, a single instance in which the leftists joined hands with opposition parties to put the government they helped to form. Any action of this kind will not only be in discord with political ethics, but it will also be self-destructive to the minority.

Here, the retort may, of course, be made that this is all mere pedantry. The Kuominang, it will be said, differs from the British Labor Party in one important aspect. In the Labor Party, there is at least enough tolerance on the part of the moderates to allow the existence among its fold of an Independent Labor Party, the organization of the leftists. While, on the other hand, the Kuomintang illegalizes all opposition, and especially opposition within its own ranks. So they have come to the conclusion that there was nothing else for them to do but to join hands with the militarists. Reasonable as the excuse may appear to be, it is, at the bottom, indefensible. We may still take another example for illustration. The Communist Party of Russia is certainly as intolerant as any party on earth. To its oppositionists among its own ranks, they have meted out either death or exile. The outstanding case is the exile of Trotsky. Trotsky's contribution to the success of the Communist Party in Russia, if compared to Mr. Wang's contribution to the success of the Kuomintang in China, is, to say the least, not a bit the less substantial or spectacular. Again, the treatment Trotsky received from the Stalin Government is certainly no kindlier than that Mr. Wang received from the Nanking Government. To wit, Mr. Wang was twice elected as member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in his absence, and after his avowal for the Kwansi revolt. But while Trotsky lives in bitter hatred toward the Stalin regime in exile, it has never been even suspected that he was ever in alliance with any bourgeois party for the overthrow of the government he helped to bring into existence. Indeed, he wonld not even be exploited by the Hearst papers which offered him ample space and remuneratlon to expose his differences with Stalin.

Hence I repeat, Mr. Wang should never have gone to Peiping. With his prestige in the Kuomintang, he could have done better things for the nation, even outside the Government. By constructive criticism, he could have helped to reform the Government, without trying to deform or even to kill it. By constructive propaganda, he could have secured larger and larger following in the Party. And who could have said that he might not be called upon to lead the country? But the golden opportunity is lost. Others have perhaps lacked tolerance, he certainly lacked patience. Is there a way, however, to save himself from final oblivion? To answer this, it must first be asked, Is Mr. Wang ready to desert Peiping at an early opportune moment on an opportune pretext?

Shanghai Aug, 15, 1930.

More on the Complications of the C. M. S. N. Co.

BY PAUL K. WHANG

In the morning of July 24, at 8.55 a. m. to be exact, T. C. Chao, the managing director of the C. M. S. N. Co., when he stepped out of his auto in front of the Company's office on Foochow Road, was hit by a bullet in his back from a gunman hidden near the entrance of the building. He was rushed to the Chinese General Red Cross Hospital on Avenue Haig for treatment. As operation was performed on him, and it was found that his liver was lacerated. Measures were devised to control the hemorrhage, but to no avail. He died at 9 o'clock the same evening.

T. C. Chao had been the managing director of the C. M. S. N. Co. for two years and five months. He was appointed to such by the National Government in Feb. 1928. Prior to his appointment, he had been little known to Shanghai business circles, and his past activities had been more or less connected with the revolutionary movements. Having been the first government appointee to take control of the Company, he at once became the target of attacks from some of the big stockholders of the Company, who, to be sure, were not at enmity with Mr. Chao himself, but in order to maintain their status quo, they would oppose any government appointees. Thus amids cries of opposition and objection, he was sworn into the office of managing directors of the C. M. S. N. Co.

In holding his new office, he had no easy time to put the Company on a running basis. Above everything else, he had to raise money to pay off the wages, which were three or four months in arrear. He had to make partial payments of the interests on the mortgages, which had been long overdue. He had to make terms with the seamen, who had gone on strike in protest of the change of the compradores on the ships. Day and night, he together with his trusty lieutenants was working on the reform measures. For a time, the prospect of the revival of the C. M. S. N. Co. was very bright, and the public watched his administration with much enthusiasm and interest.

In pursuance of his plan of rehabilitation, he unhesitantly effected a wholesale discharge of the employees of the old regime, including the department chiefs and junior clerks of the Company, the compradores of various ships, the masters of all the godowns and wharves, and the heads of all branch offices and subsidiary companies. This wholesale discharge of old employees without making any discrimination and giving due cognizance to their services soon incurred the suspicion and displeasure of thousands of persons, who flocked to the opposition camp to fight for his downfall.

Reform Meets Opposition

In carrying out these reform measures, he met with much opposition on all sides, and many of his plans were much advertised but never carried out. Up to the end of 1928, he did nothing constructive, and the public confidence in him began to fade. Since the Spring of 1929 to the time of his death, the financial status of the Company was going from bad to worse, as most of the Company's ships were continuously commandeered by the government for military use. On the other hand, three of the Company's best ships, s.s. *Hsin-chi*, s.s. *Hsin-wah* and s.s. *Hsin-kong* went to the bottom of the sea successively. With the loss of three ships within a short time, the public, instead of placing any more confidence in him, began to charge his administration with mismanagement and inefficiency. His opponents renewed their attacks in the attempt of ousting him from his office.

In face of these embarrassments, he stuck to his job with as much enthusiasm and interest as ever. He staged some noble fights for the government ownership of the Company in the Second and Third Plenary Sessions of Central Executive Committee. His appeal won many government officials to his side. In September, 1929, he was appointed to act, pro tempore, the special commissioner of the Company, and through holding this new office, he was directly responsible to the State Council of the National Government.

Urged Government Ownership

Having been the Special Commissioner, he was vested with new powers which had been hitherto denied to him. In order to carry out his policy of government ownership, he submitted a lengthy report to the State Council as to the ways and means of rehabilitating the Company, and offered three alternative plans of buying off the stocks from the stockholders. In his report, he also laid down a program of building new ships and modern wharves. Unfortunately the government officials were then busily engaged in conducting the internecine warfares, and had no time to turn their thoughts to his project. Thus his plan was pigeonholed and never acted upon. In the meantime, he fought hard to gain control of the Chi-Yu Property Company, a subsidiary to C. M. S. N. Co., which was up to that time managed by Marquis Li, the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company. The contest between Messrs. Chao and Li for controlling the property company finally to into a lawsuit in the local court. Charges and counter-charges were made against each other, and the public was startled at reading their allegations and declarations. Before the judgment was pronounced, they had suddenly patched up their differences, and Mr. Li voluntarily surrendered the control to Mr. Chao. With the control of the Company's vast property, he was about to launch on his plan of rehabilitation, but before bringing his dreams into realization he met his tragic death.

During this short span of two and half years as the head of C. M. S. N. Co., his life has never been a happy one. He grieved at the successive loss of the Company's three best ships. He worried over its financial status, which was going from bad to worse. He fought hard against his opponents, whose number was increasing as the time went on. He had a great mind to rejuvenate the old but corrupted Company, but he was beset with insurmountable obstacles. While he could claim little achievement, if there was any, for his administration, the loss of three ships would inevitably leave three large black spots on his record, which would never be erased. It goes without saying that anybody who cared to review his record will instantly pronounce his administration a total failure.

Granting that his administration of the C. M. S. N. Co. is a total failure, we, however, should not, as many others do, lay all the blame upon his shoulder. First of all, it must be noted that it is beyond human power to rehabilitate a company like the C. M. S. N. Co. in a short span of two and half years. Its evils have been so 'deep-rooted' that their eradication has been an herculean task. Its financial status has been such, that it has verged on bankruptcy. Its ships and godowns have been old and obsolete, and economically they have been no longer fit for commercial use. Though he was a government appointee he received no material support from the government. This non-cooperation and indifference on the part of the government has been partly responsible for the failure of his administration.

Secondly, the situation would be greatly bettered, if he could rely upon the Company's fleet of old and obsolete ships as a source of revenue. But alas! even this source of revenue was cut from him, as his fleet was continuously commandeered by the government for military service. Nominally the ships were chartered by the government, but in fact the chartered money was always uncollectable. Mr. Chao was not a God of Fortune, and where could he find the money to keep the Company on a running basis?

Thirdly, having been a government appointee, he was constantly surrounded by the job-hunters recommended by his higher-ups. In order to please his superiors, he had to create new offices such as advisorships, inspectorships, and what you may call, to accommodate these new people. Such a reckless creation of new offices resulted in a heavy drain on the Company's coffers. When the expenditure swelled into such an alarming figure, then the abolition of superfluous offices and the cutting down of the number of employees became necessary. Once the number of employees was brought to the limit of the fixed number, new faces were soon added. Thus the vicious circle never ends. This frequent reorganization has so demoralized the spirit of the employees that they have been constantly under the fear of being crowded out, and that in order to keep their position they have to stoop down to curry favor from the influential ones of the Company. Gradually there has developed a tendency that in the promotion of the employees, personal affiliation has been given the first consideration, and that fraud practisers, if backed up by influential officers, could safely indulge in their evil practices with no fear of losing their jobs.

A Victim of Circumstances

In short, Mr. Chao was a victim of circumstances. He could not defy the order of the government by refusing the use of his ships for military service, nor could he afford to incur the wrath of his superiors by not taking in the men recommended by them. But when he asked material support, his government gave him no helping

hand, and his superiors were equally indifferent. He fought his own battle singlehanded, and possibly nobody in his position could have done better than he.

While we sympathize with his unfavorable circumstances, we yet can not reserve our criticisms on his prejudice and shortsightedness. His wholesale discharge of the employees of the old regime was a very unwise move. In doing this, he expected to get rid of all the evil influence, but the result was just to the contrary. The new men he appointed to be the managers of various branch offices were largely men of no business experience, and their appointment turned away many of the Company's good customers. The new compradores of various ships were not any better than the old ones, as they still did not attend the ships personally. As a result, the Company suffered a great loss through the mal-administration of such appointees. As an executive, one must know how to use the right man in the right place. In this respect, Mr. Chao's qualification leaves much to be wanted. In many instances, he put the wrong men in the high positions, and much of his reputation was ruined through mis-appointments. Among his trusted lieutenants, there were many good men, but, sad to relate, he was always too late to follow their advice.

In face of the crippled financial state of the Company, he was still indulging in the carrying-out of such expensive but ineffective schemes, as the recruiting of the military guards to be dispatched to the ships, and the opening of the navigation school. Take for instanse the opening of the navigation school, though the measure has been inspired by a good motive, yet it will prove too big a burden upon the bankrupted Company to spend $80,000, every year to train up twenty or so marine officers. If Mr. Chao had a great mind to rear up Chinese navigators, he could serve his purpose much more economically and efficiently by either donating some money to other navigation schools or sending some students abroad to be educated there. Such an unwise policy has given his opponents a good reason for charging his administration with waste and mal-practice.

Personally, Mr. Chao was a man of fine personality. His fighting spirit won the admiration of even his enemies. His straightforwardness and magnanimity were equally known to his friends. Though he always assumed a serious face, yet he was very kind to speak to. Once his determination was made upon a project, he would fight it to the end in spite of all obstacles. Being magnanimous in nature and ready to give out his last cent to his friend, he was always in debt and left no money to his survivors. He left the office of managing director just as he came in, with empty hands and empty purse. We admire his fine qualities, denounce his shortcomings, and regret his ill-fortune.

Shanghai August 15, 1930.

A Soviet Engineer Who Would Reclaim the Behring Sea

M. Boronin, an engineer of the Soviet Government, has announced a gigantic scheme to construct a trans-Siberian American Railway, according to a *Rengo* message from Harbin. The first step is to reclaim the Behring Sea, only about 500 metres deep at the deepest, at a cost of Yen 500,000,000. After the reclamation of the Behring Sea, the next step is to lay rails to China which will connect with the American railways by way of Alaska.

The reclamation of the Behring Sea, according to M. Boronin, will not only facilitate the construction of the trans-Behring railway, but it will make the climate of the Maritime Provinces and Japan warm, as the course of the Black Current will be changed, checking the advance of the cold current from the Antarctic Sea.

Shippers to U. S. A. Must Be Careful as to Marking

The American Consulates in China are drawing the attention of shippers to America to certain additional requirements established by the Tariff of 1930 in regard to the marking of goods.

One of the regulations is that every article imported into the United States, *and its immediate container, and the package in which such article is imported,* shall be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, in legible English words, in a conspicuous place, in such manner as to indicate the country of origin of such article, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; such marking, stamping, branding, or labeling, shall be as nearly indelible and permanent as the nature of the article will permit.

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Has the Christian School a Future?

BY R. S. YU 俞任堂

IN THE midst of widespread antagonism to Christian schools, in which they are labeled as a means of "cultural exploitation," and in view of strict regulations proclaimed by the Ministry of Education to govern the conduct of Christian schools, one is apt to ask this question, "Has the Christian School a Future?"

Recently, the Churches in China united in sending a detition to the Ministry of Education of the National Government for the repeal of such restrictions against religious education and worship in Christian schools with the hope that those regulations would be modified, and ultimately removed. This petition, however, met with a blank refusal. The Ministry of Education is so determined in its action that even at the sacrifice of a large number of students, it is unwilling to grant the request. So the attitude our government has taken toward the Christian Schools scattered all over the country seems quite evident. After all, has the Christian School a future in face of all this opposition and criticism? Can the Christian school survive, and can it continue to exist? Not only that, can the Christian school meet the needs of China? In attempting to solve these problems, a brief history of Christian schools is indispensable.

The educational work of the Christian Church has a history of about a century in length. It dates back to the year 1830 when Dr. R. S. Brown opened a school at Macao. "Christian schools were at first founded not by professional educators, and not for the promotion of education for education's sake, but as an adjunct and aid to evangelization." Once established, however, the schools proved their right to exist not only by serving the end for which they were originally founded but also by contributing efficiently to the other ends which missionary effort began to set for itself. As a result, they grew in number, size, and variety—in specific character ranging from the kindergarten to the college, and even in a few cases undertaking post graduate work. Dr. Monroe in his discussion on Christianity and Mission work says in his "China, A Nation in Evolution", "There are now sixteen Protestant mission institutions of collegiate grades; twelve of them complying with the standards of the Association of American Colleges. There are, in addition, four theological and six medical schools. In the sixteen colleges, there were in 1927-28 over three thousand students and in these professional schools more than an additional thousand." In the Report of the China Educational Commission 1921-1922, these amazing figures with reference to the Christian schools of various grades are given: "In round numbers, there are 1,200 foreign teachers in Chirstian schools, 11,000 Chinese teachers, 150,000 pupils in lower primary schools, 35,000 in higher primary schools, 15,000 in middle schools, 600 in teacher training schools of various grades and 2000 in colleges and professional schools; a total of approximately 2,000,000 in Christian schools of all grades and types." Among the pupils attending the Christian schools, many, of course, are from Christian families. But statistics show that nearly one-half the pupils come from non-Christian families. This fact reflects in part the confidence of the parents to ward the Christian schools, and in part the high quality of these schools themselves. Of course, these figures just quoted are very small as compared with those of government schools, but the case for Christian schools does not rest upon the number of pupils. "Their sufficient vindication is found in the place which their graduates are taking in the life of the nation and the influence which the schools themselves are exerting."

To-day, the total aspect of our national life has changed, and with the change has been ushered in the spirit of nationalism. Leaders as well as many others are re-examining the social values from a new standpoint. This spirit is particularily manifest in the revaluation of educational work, and the attack and criticism are especially directed to the Christian schools. Within the past few years, the Christian schools have had a very difficult time in meeting their problems and in adjusting themselves to the new situation. However, Christian educators have never been overwhelmed. Definite steps have been taken to meet the new conditions and every possible effort made to improve the work in the various schools. With a very few exceptional cases, Christian schools in China, during the most difficult time of their history have continued to function, and to make their contribution to Chinese society.

Christian Schools Meeting China's Needs

For a statement of the contributions made by Christian schools to China, we cannot do better than quote directly, and in length, paragraphs from "Religious Education" published by the International Missionary Council, Jerusalem Meeting, 1928.

"Christian education is recognized by the Chinese as meeting their needs by the following contributions to the social advancement of the people:

1. Its contribution to China's educational advancement:
   (a) The education of women and girls has been greatly encouraged and developed through Christian education.
   (b) Christian educational institutions were the pioneers in bringing modern scientific training and modern medicine to China. Their laboratories are among the best in the country.
   (c) Christian agricultural colleges are making scientific studies of China's agricultural needs in grain-seed selection, cottongrowing, sericulture and plant and animal diseases.
   (d) It has contributed to the health of students through the promotion of athletics and other forms of healthful recreation.
   (e) It is attacking illiteracy through mass education.
2. Its contributions to social reform:
   (a) Christian education has raised the standards of home life by emphasizing the necessity of equal educational opportunities for boys and girls; by standing for a single moral standard for men and women; by opposing foot-binding, gambling, prostitution, slavery and the use of opium; by effort to improve industrial conditions.
3. Its contribution to Chinese nationalism:
   (a) Christian education has done much to contribute to the awakening of China's national consciousness through student conferences, lectures, and classes in civics. It has also contributed to the growth of internationalism in China, especially through personal contacts of students with their foreign teachers and friends.
4. Its contribution of able leaders:
   (a) Christian educational institutions have produced groups of able leaders trusted alike by Chinese and by the people of other lands. Though comparatively few in number their influence is considerable.
5. Its contribution to the development of character:
   (a) Finally these institutions have contributed to the moral and spiritual development of Chinese character. At this time, when through years of oppression and strife the patience and endurance of the Chinese people have been almost exhausted, those who have caught the Christian spirit have met the situation with renewed strength and courage, and with quiet confidence and peace born in communion with God, and are able to face the difficult problems that lie ahead with renewed hope.

Dr. Monroe in relating the contributions made by the Christian schools to Chinese society again says in his "China, A Nation in Evolution": "The missions have accomplished much, perhaps more easily recognized in their outward forms. Most of China's modern education and knowledge of Western science has begun with the mission schools. The early students sent to the West were sent mostly under mission rather than government influence, as in Japan. The earliest and, to the present, most of the effective modern schools have been mission schools. The mission schools have, in truth, furnished inspiration, example, and the stimulus of competitions both to government and to private schools. Textbooks have been translated, curricula worked out, methods formulated, leaders trained, though too few. In every phase of educational work the mission schools have contributed, oftentimes as pioneers."

There is no doubt that there have been many defects in Christian schools. Of these, three may be mentioned. First, Christian schools have been controlled by foreign teachers. Second, there has been the compulsory teaching of religion. And third, there has been hesitation on the part of the Christian schools to register with the government. However, the above-mentioned defects are passing away. Great progress has already been made along these lines. Most of the Christians are now under Chinese principals. Religious education has long been made elective and the old formalities have been abolished. As to registration, statistics show that three-fourths of the Christian schools have been registered with the national and local educational authorities. In other words, Christian educators are now making every possible effort to re-examine their work and discover new ways of improvement.

The Christian School—Its Right to Exist.

With this brief survey of the history of Christian schools and a study of the contributions made by them to Chinese society as a background, we shall proceed to discuss whether or not the Christian School has the right

to exist. It is the opinion of the writer that there can be no serious question that the Christian schools not only have the right to exist, but also that they will have a permanent and important place in the life of China in the future. The present large number and wide distribution of Christian schools indicate that they have special merits. They are in a position to render a distinctive and needed service for the following reasons:

First, the Christian school has the right to exist, because education without religion is incomplete. "Principles of Education" by Chapman and Counts, page 356, says: "The school has become so engrossed in the task of bringing the individual into adjustment with the secular aspects of his environment and the more concrete phases of his surroundings that the necessity for adjustment to the deeper needs of man, covering the wider reaches of time and space, has been disregarded. Our people are, therefore, given no perspective, no balance, no breadth of understanding, no depth of insight, no basis for a stable and calm appraisal of the fortunes of life... At every point is our life impoverished by an education that fails to give the deeper insight which would lend significance to the daily task... Education must take much of its inspiration from the pressing need of to-day for a more adequate adjustment of the individual to the totality of existence," Human nature is the same the world over. So what is true and urgent in the educational circles of America, is also true and urgent in China. If the central purpose of education is to foster the growth of the individual and the development of personality rather than to "create particular aptitudes or skills", it must give religion a place, for religion is concerned with the ultimate meaning of life. If education and religion are inseparable, and must work together in the development of an individual, then the Christian school has a very distinctive position in rendering this service.

Second, the Christian school has as its aim the character building of the students. One of the pressing needs of China to-day is for men and women of strong character. To be frank, everywhere we find men greedy in their hearts and mean in their efforts to accomplish their selfish purposes. Dishonesty and bribery are prevalent. So long as this condition prevails in Chinese society, there can be very little hope for China's future. The Christian school does not merely give an education to its students, but definitely cultivates their character, thus meeting this pressing need.

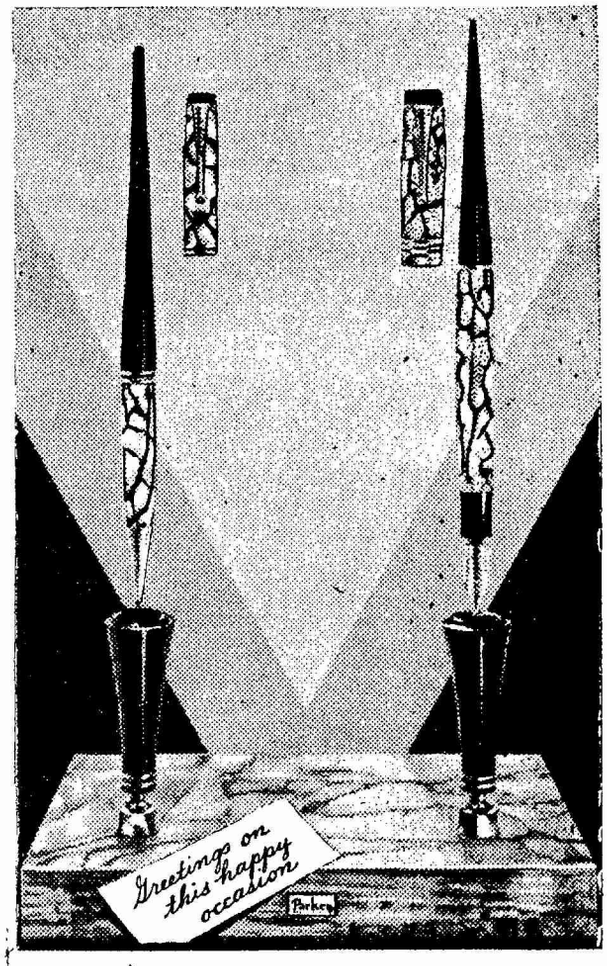
Third, the Christian school as a part of private education complying with the educational standards of the nation, has not only a legal position but is highly desirable. It furnishes opportunity for individual initiative and experiment. Japan was formerly inhospitable to private schools, but in recent years, she has changed her attitude and instead of discouraging them, is encouraging their further development. Because of the contributions made by the Christian school in the past and the effort to make further contributions, we believe that it has a right to exist.

The Christian School—Its Future

Although Christian schools have suffered considerably in recent years, and though the refusal of the Ministry of Education to the petition of the Chinese churches may influence their work seriously, there can still be no serious question but that they should have a very important place in the life of China in the future. By their emphasis upon character building and upon the development of personality, Christian schools are bound to render great service to China. Despite strict regulations proclaimed by the government to restrict religious education in Christian schools especially of middle and primary grades, interest in religious education among the student body is constantly on the increase. In William Nast Middle and Rulison Girls' School of Kiukiang and in Baldwin and Nanchang Academy of Nanchang, reports show that the religious life of the various schools has been very active during the past year. (These schools have all been registered with the Ministry of Education of the National Government.) This fact again indicates that Christian schools are meeting the needs of their students not through compulsion, but by putting religious activities on a voluntary basis.

The Christion school, with its commendable history, its special qualities as a modern school, its meeting of China's pressing needs, and its complying with government regulations through registration, is bound to have a bright future in China. Intelligent people have already come to acknowledge its vital part in the educating of China's youth. It will not take a very long time for the mass of China to realize that Christian schools are opened to develop the intellectual as well as the moral or spiritual aspect of their students and that instead of being detrimental to China's future, are helping China to advance herself as an important member in the family of nations.

Nanchang, August 11, 1930.



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The Chinese Market—A Survey

BY H. BENSON CURRIE

IT IS impossible to deal with China's internal and external trade without making some reference to past and current political conditions. The reason for this is that economics and politics are so interwoven that it is impossible to separate one from the other, and unless one deals with both these departments of the nation's life together, a writer is bound to fail in his object.

With fighting taking place on a considerable scale and the serious depreciation of China's currency in the money markets of the world, the general trade outlook in China is a depressing one. Nevertheless, for some little time now the Chinese Tael has ceased to fluctuate so wildly, therefore, stability even at the present low level of prices may be expected in the future. Even at unfavorable levels this stability in the silver market is far more preferable to the uncertainties of a rising and falling currency. When silver is stable traders are able to adjust themselves to the new level of commodity prices.

But in so far as China's political troubles are concerned, these troubles have been with us for some time and merchants have got used to them to such an extent that it is doubtful whether the depression in the country's import and export trade is very much affected by the present insurrectionary movement for which Generals Feng Yu-siang and Yen Hsi-shan are responsible. The silver situation is comparatively of recent origin and, consequently, can be looked upon as the chief disturbing factor in Chinese trade. On the other hand, there is no doubt whatever that the civil war has interrupted the transportation of supplies between the interior producing districts and the principal distributing centers of the country. However, in spite of this the exports of Chinese products abroad during the first half of 1930 maintained about the same level as that of the same period last year. Unfortunately for China, dislocation of transportation has prevented her exports from responding to the favorable conditions resulting from low silver values which makes prices of Chinese merchandise cheap in foreign markets.

Under ordinary circmstances a depreciated Chinese tael is a boon to the country's export trade and also to her native industries. But with a world-wide economic depression there is not the normal demand for Chinese products. Furthermore, interrupted internal communications, not forgetting onerous tax imposition's incident to the demands of the warring factions, and to the difficulties of exporting Chinese produce.

The flour mills of the Yangtsze valley are now running at full capacity on native wheat, but they will not be able to do so for long despite the good yield of the Yangtsze valley spring wheat crop, principally because disrupted transportation makes it difficult for Shanghai mills to draw upon this source of supply. Owing to increased cost of production we find that Japanese mills can supply Manchurian wheat cheaper than can the mills of North China and the mills of the Yangtsze valley. Therefore, if Chinese mills are to operate at full capacity they must look to foreign countries for an adequate supply of wheat. The only alternative is for them to shut down altogether and import foreign flour, unless, of course, transportation improves. For some time past kaoling flour has been ground because it is cheap and makes an excellent food for the poorer classes.

China's Dependence on the West

China will be dependent upon foreign countries for the bulk of her raw material for some time to come. There is not sufficient native cotton to keep the mills going for any length of time and China's cigarette factories need large quantities of foreign leaf tobacco, although present conditions are compelling them to use more native leaf and cheaper qualities of imported leaf. Similarly, China must depend upon foreign sources for her dyes for the clothing of her masses.

It is of interest to note that in spite of the high cost of imported commodities China has been compelled to import large quantities of rice and flour, although these imports are far more restricted than they were during 1929.

A fact which must not be lost sight of in regard to China's future commercial and indutrial relations with Western countries is that the National Government has issued orders urging the Chinese to purchase and use native products instead of foreign imported articles. The Government has also stipulated that its employees and students shall wear clothes made of native cloth. Other measures are also being taken to encourage the use of Chinese manufactured products.

The most interesting phase of China's foreign trade is perhaps the character of her imports. These imports are purely based upon a low purchasing power. Chinese society has not up to the present developed an intricate economic system, thus there is no delicate machinery to be thrown out of gear because that machinery does not exist in China. The Chinese individual consuming and producing powers are considerable and continue to operate under conditions which on the surface appear to be wholly impossible. For instance, China is probably the largest exporter of eggs in the world, yet there is not a poultry farm in the whole of China.

Owing to the state of the exchange and the domestic situation, large quantities of imported goods are being held in warehouses because dealers have refused delivery. It is difficult to estimate the amount of produce lying in the godowns, but the amount must be considerable. It is evident, therefore, that the foreign trader and banker have to exercise vigilance in the extension of credits to protect themselves against losses.

Although a good deal has been written recently about an increase in tariffs upon imported goods in connection with plans for the abolition of likin, no announcement has been made by the Government.

Following upon the tour of the German industrial and commercial mission over China, appears the announcement that a similar mission from Great Britain will arrive in the fall in order to study economic conditions, especially as regarding trade in cotton piece goods, woolen goods and machinery. A similar mission from Canada is due here in October, the members being representatives of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

China's Foreign Trade

The following is an extract from the Chinese Customs Trade returns and gives the value of China's foreign trade for 1929 in Haikwan Taels.

Year	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Totals*
1925	965,090,000	776,353,000	1,641,423,000
1926	1,144,647,000	864,295,000	2,008,942,000
1927	1,034,030,000	918,620,000	1,952,650,000
1928	1,210,002,000	991,355,000	2,201,357,000
1929	1,281,321,000	1,015,687,090	1,297,008,000

Although there appears to be an increase of trade for the year 1929 over that of 1928, it must not be forgotten that calculated in U. S. Gold Dollars this increase is merely a superficial one, for there was a greater depreciation of Chinese currency that year as compared with the previous year in terms of Gold currency.

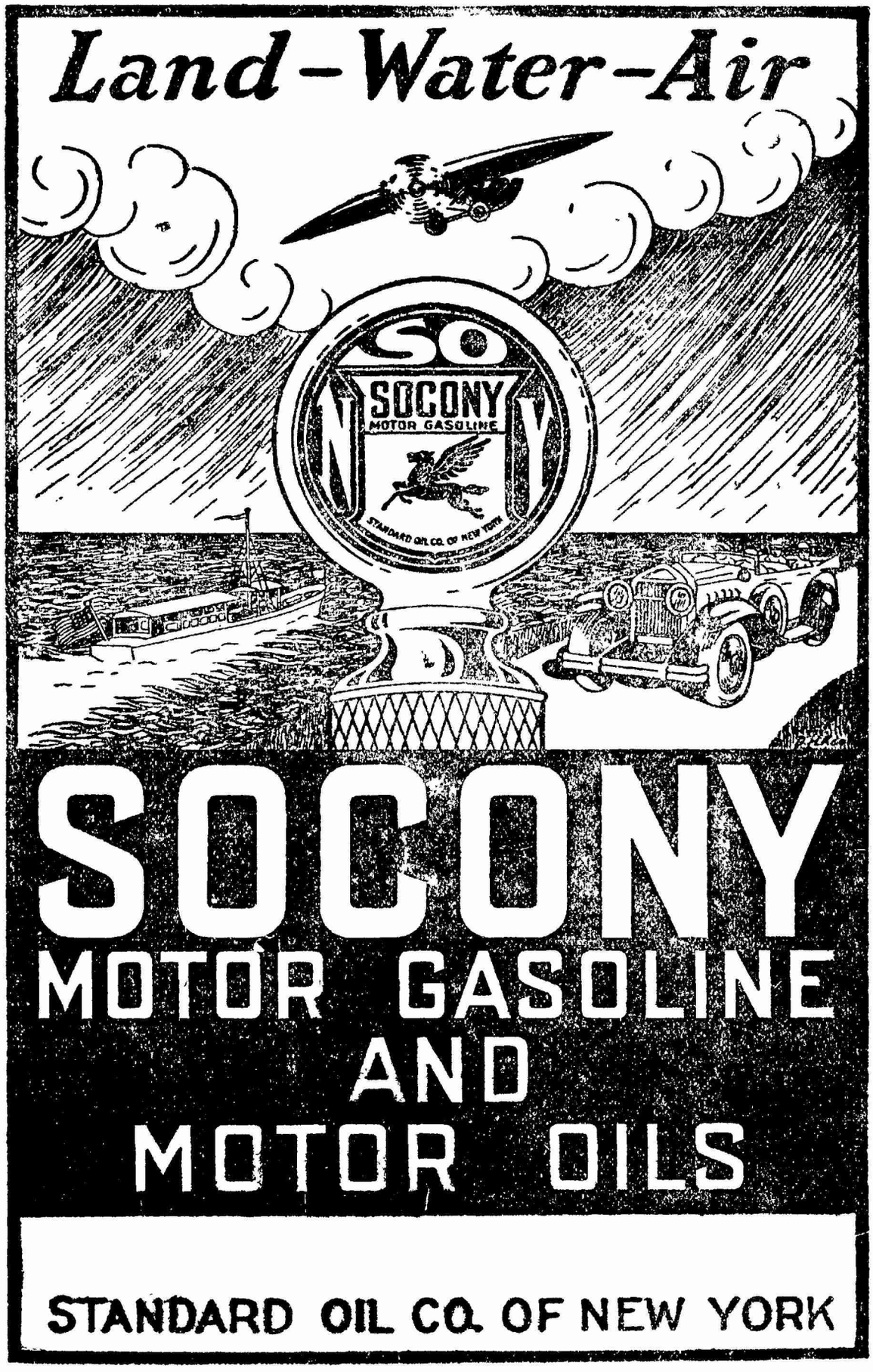
During the year 1929 increases in customs revenues and in the volume of trade were particularly noted in the following ports: Shanghai, Dairen, Canton, Tsingtao, Chungking, Foochow, Amoy and Nanking. Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin and Wuchow are among the ports which show substantial decreases.

The following is the percentage of direct trade with China contributed by each of the following countries as supplied by the Chinese Customs Administration.

	Import	*Export*
Japan	25.2	25.2
Hongkong	16.7	17.1
U.S.A.(including Hawaii)	18.0	17.1
Great Britain	9.3	7.3
British India	4.25	1.7
Dutch Indies	4.37	1
Germany	5.23	2.2
French Indo-China	1	-
Russia	1.5	5.5
France	1.42	5.5
Netherlands	-	3.9
Belgium	2.0	3.9
Korea	1.2	3.9
Singapore, Straits, etc.	-	2.3
Macao	-	-
Canada	3.0	-
Italy	1.5	1.6
Philippine Islands	-	-

Countries having an aggregate trade of less than Taels 10,000,000 have been omitted from this list.

Although Japan appears to have a higher percentage than that of the United States one must take cognizance that a portion of America's trade with China is included in that of Japan and Hong Kong through which it passes in transit to or from the United States. If these figures are included it will be seen that America's relative position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will be on a closer par with that of Japan; in fact, there are times when America has led other countries.

In regard to percentage increases, Germany has increased her trade with China by 20 per cent. Canada leads with a percentage increase of about 134 per cent. Whilst the figures for Hong Kong show an actual decrease, the percentage for the remaining countries do not differ substantially from those of the previous year.

Shipping and Real Estate

With regard to shipping, 5510 ships entered Shanghai during 1930 of a total tonnage of 9,181,377 as compared with 5194 ships during 1929 of a total tonnage of 8,940,955. During 1930, 7366 ships were cleared with a total tonnage of 9,096,707 as compared with 5554 ships in 1929 with a total tonnage of 8,979,660. Of the number of American ships cleared in Shanghai there has been a decrease of 4 ships of a tonnage of 8549.

The total value of Chinese products from Shanghai to foreign countries during the seven months of 1930 was Hk. Taels 73,204,000 as compared with Hk. Taels 69,999,000 for the corresponding period of 1929. The value of cargo moved out of Shanghai was slightly less during the first months of 1930 as compared with the same period of 1929 in spite of the favorable situation for exports created by exchange rates.

Building work in the International Settlement of Shanghai during the month of July dropped about 50 per cent from the figure for June 1930 but showed an advance of 24 per cent as compared with that of the corresponding month for 1929. The decrease in the number of building permits issued for the month of July does not point to any slackening in building construction. July is considered one of the dullest months of the year. Actual transactions for the month of July are Tls. 7,000,000 as compared with Tls. 10.000.000 for the month of June. Large numbers of buildings are being demolished to make room for new structures, and many projects are in the preliminary stages of construction.

Motor Cars and Trucks

The automotive market is dead, all dealers reporting a decrease in sales. Only 97 passenger cars and 39 trucks were imported into China during the month of July, of these 23 were imported from the United States and 41 from Japan. Those imported from Japan are of course of American manufacture. Of the trucks, 27 were imported from the United States and 5 from Japan.

In regard to tires and tubes, 409,222 were imported during July, 169,446 coming from America There has been no advance in price in petroleum products during the month of July. Kerosene is quoted at 87½ cents in Shanghai per gallon and in the interior it is as much as $1 to $1.20 local currency. The new price levels have placed kerosene far beyond the purchasing power of the masses who are resorting to the use of native oils of a cheap quality for lighting purposes. Gasolene sales have not suffered from advanced prices. Sales of lower grades of lubricating oils are feeling the effects of increased prices.

Constructive Effort

Midst all the turmoil and trouble which characterizes China there continues a good deal of constructive work. Naturally, this work is more evident in the sheltered or protected areas, that is to say those areas which have not suffered severely from the internecine warfare. The National Government have recently announced on ambitious constructive programs, but these have to wait until the present civil war is concluded before they may hope for financial backing. Similarly, plans for currency reform have to be shelved also.

The most favorable section of the country in so far as political conditions are concerned is Manchuria. In 1929 Northern Manchuria suffered considerably because of the Sino-Russian controversy over the Chinese-Eastern Railway, This condition accentuated the importance of Dairen as a port of entry for Manchuria. Thus during 1929 Dairen experienced the most prosperous year in its foreign trade and shipping.

In North China, of which Tientsin is the commercial center, the war situation has taxed the resources of that region to such an extent as to discourage building and construction projects. Some interest, however, has been shown in road work. Demonstrations have been made with American tractors which have proved that through the use of these tractors roads can be constructed and maintained in China at less than one-tenth of the cost now obtaining with hand labor methods, in spite of the cheapness of Chinese labor.

Shantung, of which Tsingtao is the commercial center, experienced a prosperous year but as soon as Tientsin became involved in military hostilities, the Province began to feel a depression. The Upper Yangtsze region remains comparatively quiet, but the Central Yangtsze region is suffering severely from internal disorders and the civil war. Canton is enjoying a period of comparative peace. For years Canton has suffered adversely from the depredations of Communist organizations. An American engineer is directing the construction of a bridge connecting Canton city with the populous Honam Island.

As to the future, everything depends upon the result of the struggle going on between the forces of the National Government and the insurrectionists. If Nanking emerges victorious from the fray then China is in for a period of prosperity. On the other hand, if the insurrectionists are not beaten for once and for all, then the clock will be put back in China a hundred years. That would be a disastrous event.

Shanghai, August 15, 1930.

Nanking Has No Knowledge of Reported Sino-Russian Agreement

The Foreign Office at Nanking end of last week officially announced that no report had been received there regarding the agreement alleged to have been concluded in Moscow between Moh Teh-hwei, Director-General of the Chinese Eastern Railway and China's Plenipotentiary Delegate to the Sino-Soviet Conference, and the Soviet Government, that consulates in both countries were to be re-opened prior to the formal opening of the Sino-Soviet Conference.

In commenting on the news, *Reuter's* correspondent at Nanking stated that the alleged agreement was considered highly improbable in official circles in the capital; it was unlikely that Mr. Moh would have entered into such an agreement with the Soviet authorities without first communicating with the Foreign Office and botaining the approval of the National Government. Furthermore, the Soviet Government, it is believed, would not have presented such a demand prior to the formal opening of the conference. This matter is of little importance to Russia, as Soviet consulates at Mukden and Harbin, which are the only consulates in China of considerable importance to the Soviet Government at the present moment, were re-opened after the signing of the Harbaravosk Protocol.

Statistics on Farms and Farmers in the Shanghai Area

The Bureau for Social Affairs has collected statistical data concerning farming and farmers in the various villages of Greater Shanghai Municipality through investigations conducted by experts. Regarding the relative position of farmers, the survey reveals that land-owners are in the majority (35%), with part-owners (33.6%), and tenant-farmers (31.4%) occupying second and third places. As to the kind of crops cultivated, cotton heads the list, with rice coming next.

The crops are distributed as follows:—Cotton, 34.8%; rice, 21.3%; wheat, 20.6%; peas, 8.5%; beans, 4.1%. The average yield per mow is shown to be:—Rice, 308 catties; cotton, 62 catties; wheat, 160 catties; peas, 108 catties; beans, 114 catties.

The average capital of the farmers is:—In land, 78 %; in houses, 19.5%; in farm implements and running expenses 2.5%.

The average annual expenditure for a family amounts to approximately $360; the average expenditure per head being $57.90.

Relief for Liaoning Flood Refugees

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Shenyang, states that a special committee to raise funds for the relief of the flood refugees in southern Liaoning has been organized by the Liaoning Provincial Department of Civil Affairs, with the co-operation of leading Party and Government officials and representatives of various civic organizations. At a recent meeting of this committee it was decided that a sum of $100,000 be raised before the end of the month for distribution among the refugees. In the meantime, the Provincial Treasury will remit $50,000 for immediate relief.

The Liaoning Provincial Government has received a telegram from General Chang Hsueh-liang ordering that supplies of food products be sent to the Luanchow region within the Great Wall for the relief of the flood refugees now taking shelter there.

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In the Field of Finance and Reconstruction

New Primary Sehools for Nanking

The Nanking municipal bureau of education has announced plans for the opening of fifteen new primary schools in the city this fall, the purpose being to provide free schools for all children in the city.

Foreign Literature for Chinese

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at Nanking is considering the organization of a "National Compilation and Translation Bureau," to be located in Nanking for the purpose of translating the world's best literature into the Chinese language and promote its circulation among the Chinese people.

Mukden To Have Air-Competition

A message by the *Kuo Min* service from Shenyang (Mukden) on August 16, stated that the Northeastern Aviation Department had decided to hold an Air-Flight Competition covering most of Manchuria. Invitations have been extended to British, Japanese and French aviators to participate in addition to Chinese aviators.

Gold Mine on C. E. R.

A message by the *Kuo Min* news agency from Harbin on August 14 reported the discovery of a new gold mine near Mutankiang station on the Chinese-Eastern Railway. The report stated that the discovery had created a considerable stir in the city and a Sino-Russian company was being formed for the purpose of developing the mine.

Urge Abolition of Tael System

The National Federation of Chinese Chambers of Commerce, on August 15 sent a further petition to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor urging early action on the proposal to aboish the "Tael" system of currency and the substitution of the National dollar (yuan) as the standard of Chinese currency. The recommendation stated that the Tael syetem offers opportunity for "unscrupulous" merchants to manipulate the currency.

Non-Kuomintang Teachers To Continue

The Central Party Headquarters at Nanking on August 18 rejected a petition of the branch party headquarters at Hankow that all non-Kuomintang teachers be dismissed from their positions and their places filled by Party members. In rejecting the petititon, the C. E. C. pointed out that such a measure would be contrary to the policy of the Party which was to employ competent men regardless of their political affiliations, not only in the schools but in other branches of the government.

Rayon Factory for China

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has approved a petition of the Kiangsu and Chekiang Silk Manufacturers' Association, for the early establishment of a factory for the manufacture of artificial silk or "rayon." A report dealing with the proposition which was circulated by *Kuo Min* from Nanking on August 13 stated that an investigation is now being made to determine a suitable site for the factory and that inquiries had been sent to Europe regarding machinery and equipment and the employment of technical experts.

German Machinery for Nanking Water-Works

The Nanking Municipal Government announced on August 14 that the new machinery for the new waterworks to be installed in that city will arrive in Shanghai shortly and application has been made to the Customs administration to pass the machinery without payment of duty. The machinery, which is of German manufacture, was purchased through the German Export-Import and Banking Company and is stated to be of most modern design. Work has already been started in Nanking for the installation of the new plant.

Reduction in Air-Mail Rates

According to an announcement on August 16 the postage and passenger rates between Shanghai and Hankow by airplane, are shortly to be reduced. The postage rate which is now 15 cents for each 20 grammes, will be changed to 15 cents for 40 grammes. The passenger rates are to be reduced at least 30 percent. The announcement was made following a meeting of the Board of Directors of the China National Aviation Corporation, a Sino-American joint enterprise which operates mail and passenger planes between Shanghai-Nanking and Hankow.

Nanking To Repay Canton Loan

A report appearing in the *North-China Daily News* on Sunday, August 17, from its correspondent in Canton, stated that the National Government had agreed to repay a loan of $24,000,000 which had been obtained by the Central authorities from the Kwangtung provincial government. The information was based on an interview with Fan Ki-mo, Canton provincial treasurer who had just returned to that city from Nanking. Mr. Fan stated that repayment of this loan would enable the Canton authorities to redeem a bond issue amounting to $16,000,000 which had been issued.

Modern Farming Machines for Chekiang

The Chekiang provincial Reconstruction Bureau has issued instructions to all district magistrates throughout the province instructing that steps be taken immediately to introduce the use of modern farming machinery. The various district governments were ordered immediately to purchase demonstration machinery to be loaned to needy farmers at low rates or even without charge, while wealthy farmers will be urged to purchase the machinery. The new farm banks recently established in the province will advance funds for those desiring to purchase the new farming equipment.

Radio Stations for Sinkiang

The Ministry of Communications has sent a deputy to Tihwa, capital of Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) to make arrangements for the construction of a number of modern radio stations. The Government's purpose is to construct a network of radio stations linking all towns in the district with the provincial capital and with Nanking, the chief object being to combat Soviet Russian propaganda and aggression in that district. The question of closer communication between Sinkiang and the rest of China was a chief subject discussed at the recent Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Conference which was held in Nanking.

The Dredging of Soochow Creek

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has submitted to the National Reconstruction Commission a detailed plan for the dredging of Soochow Creek which connects Shanghai with Soochow and other sections of the hinterland. The plan calls for the floating of a public loan guaranteed upon a special tax upon goods passing along the waterway, together with a special levy upon the districts benefitted and a special appropriation from the Greater Shanghai Municipal wharf tax. In recent years the river has become silted up to such an extent that it has become practically useless for transportation purposes except at high tide.

Radio and Aviation Stations for Upper Yangtsze

The China National Aviation Corporation, according to a report from Nanking on August 17, has sent technical experts to Ichang and Chungking on the Upper Yangtsze for the purpose of establishing aviation and radio stations in those cities. Work on these stations will begin in September. However, trial flights between Hankow and Chungking will be made immediately in order to test out the possibility of establishing air communication with this area. The China National Aviation Corporation, which now operates daily air-mail and passenger planes between Shanghai-Nanking-Hankow, will shortly extend its service to Upper Yangtsze ports.

To Open Chalainor Mine

Owing to pressure by the Chinese authorities in Manchuria, the Soviet management of the Chinese Eastern Railway has decided to make repairs and immediately resume the operation of the Chalainor coal mines near the western end of the railway. The Chalainor mines were put out of business by the Red Russian troops when that territory was invaded by the Soviet forces last fall and upon resuming control of the C. E. R. the Soviet management announced their intention of closing the mines permanently and using the funds of the C. E. R. to open new mines on the Russian side of the boundary. This announcement raised a storm of protest on the part of Chinese interests in North Manchuria as well as Mukden since the Chalainor mines had previously provided the railway as well as Harbin with their chief supplies of fuel.

Radio-Tele-Photo Tests Between Nanking and Washington

The Ministry of Communications on August 16 announced that tests are shortly to be made in the transmission of radio-tele-photo pictures between Nanking and Washington and also between Nanking and Paris. The service between Nanking and Washington will be handled over the service of the American Radio Corporation while the service between Nanking and Paris will be handled over the service of the French Long-Distance Telephone Company. Recent tests in the transmission of photographs between Nanking and Berlin were stated to have been successful.

Research Institute for the Chiaotung University

The Ministry of Railways has announced the early establishment of a Research Institute to be connected with Chiaotung University of Shanghai, the purpose being to enable college graduates to pursue advanced study of industrial and economic problems. The China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, has appropriated an initial sum of $50,000 in support of the institution. Chiaotung University, which is under the control of the Ministry of Railways, has also announced the opening this fall of a College of Natural Science, which will contain three departments, higher mathematics, physics and chemistry. A new building to be known as Engineering Hall will shortly be constructed on the campus for the purpose of housing the new departments.

To Organize Nanking-Berlin Air-Mail Service

Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communiations, on August 14 announced that plans practically had been completed for the inauguration of a Nanking-Berlin air-mail and passenger service. The new service will be handled by a Sino-German company to be known as the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation and will be organized on lines similar to that of the Sino-American Aviation Corporation recently formed for the purpose of domestic air-mail and passenger transport in China. The Chinese end of the organization will be represented by the Minister of Communicatiohs, Wang Peh-chun, the vice-minister, Wei Yi-pei; and Liu Shu-fan, head of the Postal Administration, while the German interests will be represented by the German Lufthansa Company which operates air-mail and passenger services in Germany and central Europe. The number of Chinese and Germans on the board of the new corporation will be in the ratio of two to one.

Restrictions on Social and Mercantile Bodies

As a means of preventing the spread of communism in the country, the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang on August 15 announced the adoption of new regulations governing the formation of so-called social and mercantile organizations. It was stated that it had come to the attention of the Government that certain organizations posing as legitimate social and mercantile bodies had been formed for the purpose of propagating communistic doctrines. The new regulations draw a clear distinction between so-called mercantile and social organizations. The mercantile bodies must include chambers of commerce, commercial and industrial guilds and labor unions, while "social" organizations include student unions, cultural societies, philanthropic groups, women's organizations and religious bodies. Applications for the formation of such social bodies must contain the signatures of at least 30 of the promoters and must be thoroughly investigated before a charter is granted.

Nanking To Issue New $50,000,000 Finance and Currency Loan

The National State Council on August 16 announced the terms and regulations of a new loan amounting to $50,000,000 which is shortly to be issued by the Government for the purpose of national currency and financial rehabilitation. The loan will be known as the 19th Year Customs (Duty) Short-term treasury notes, which will be offered to the public at 98. The notes will bear interest at 8 percent, being equivalent to 9.6 percent per annum. The entire loan will be redeemable in 58 months, that is, the end of May, 1935, one percent of the loan to be redeemed during each of the first six months, beginning from the current month; 1.2 percent during each of the succeeding 12 months; 2 percent monthly from the 19th month to the 57th month and 1. 6 percent during the 58th month. The loan will be guaranteed on a definite portion of the Customs

(Continued on page 466)

The CHINESE NATION

THE CAPTURE OF TSINAN

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

EDITORIAL

The Philippine Question

R. N. C. Noyes

China's Costal and Inland Navigation

C. A. Pao

JAPANESE DOMINATION OF CHINA'S COTTON INDUSTRY

B. Y. Lee

THE FRENCH MIXED COURT

FINANCE AND TRADE PRESS OPINION

August 10, 1930. *Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper* Vol. I, No. 10.

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Men and Events

The American transport *Chaumont* arrived in Shanghai August 21.

Mahlon Perkins, counsellor of the American Legation at Peiping and Mrs. Perkins are in Japan on a holiday.

Four Chinese men while playing mah-jongg in Shanghai on August 18, were struck by lightning and killed.

Miss Nevada Semenza has arrived from the United States and taken up a position with the Comacrib Press.

Dr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney at Shanghai is seriously ill at the Shanghai Sanitarium, Hunjao road.

F. J. Hill, member of the staff of the American-Oriental Finance Corporation, has arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin.

J. V. Crowe, manager of the Ford Motor Car Company, Exports, Inc., has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Mukden.

M. L. Hotchkiss of the construction department of the Standard Oil Company of New York, has returned to Shanghai from home leave.

Richard Hendren passed through Shanghai during the week *en route* to Batavia where he will take up the post of U. S. Trade Commissioner.

James B. Knox, radio technician, who has been connected with China Airways, Inc., has returned to his home in Winnepeg, Canada.

The Rev. J. H. H. Berckman of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, has returned to his station at Changchow, Kiangsu province from a visit to Shanghai.

The Ministry of Education at Nanking has issued a notice to the different schools to accept Mongolian and Thibetan students without discrimination.

The various tourist organizations in Peiping are to be amalgamated into one by the Municipal Government so as to provide reliable guides and uniform facilities for visitors.

Capt. Robert Dollar is due to arrive in Shanghai on the *President Grant* October 7. He will remain in Shanghai until October 15 when he will sail for the South on the *President Filmore*.

Dr. Mary Stone of the Bethel Mission located at 17 Arsenal road, Shanghai, has returned from a two weeks' vacation in Japan. Dr. Stone was accompanied by Miss Hughes, also of the Bethel Mission.

F. J. Raven of the American Oriental Banking Corporation, Raven Trust Company and affiliated enterprises, is returning to Shanghai on September 5 from a business trip to the United States.

A University of California garden party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Julean Arnold at their home on Avenue Joffre August 18. About 50 graduates and former members of the University of California were present.

L. J. Hilden, who has been secretary of the Columbia Country Club at Shanghai for several years, has resigned to accept the position of private secretary to P. S. Hopkins, president of the Shanghai Power Company.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has announced the dismissal of Pan Lien-ju, until recently special deputy of the Ministry for diplomatic affairs in Hopei, Jehol, Charhar and Suiyuan. Li Fong has been appointed his successor.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Science Society of China was held at Tsingtao August 13 to 16, under the Chairmanship of Tsai Yuan-pei, chairman of the Central Research Council. More than one hundred members were in attendance.

Lieutenant-Commander Edwin James Gillam has arrived in Shanghai in command of the U. S. destroyer *Bulmer* (222) which is now anchored at the U. S. Naval buoy in the Whangpoo. Mrs. Gillam, who is now in Chefoo, will come to Shanghai in September.

It is announced from Manila that twenty-four hour communication is to be established between the United States and the Philippines by the Mackay Radio Company. The station will form the largest and most powerful American radio base in the Far East.

C. K. Sun, a Chinese student at Purdue University, was killed at Hammond, Indiana, August 15, when his automobile overturned. Five other Chinese, J. S. Hsu, T. E. Shan, C. P. Li, George Woo and Y. K. Shen, suffered injuries of various degrees of severity.

David M. Maynard, who arrived in Shanghai from the United States beginning of the week, will shortly proceed to Hongkong where he will be Assistant U. S. Trade Commissioner. In the meantime he is conferring with Julean Arnold, Trade Commissioner in Shanghai.

Miss Siao Mei-jang was the first student to receive the degree of Doctor of Political Science at the new Institute for Higher International Studies in Geneva University. Her thesis was entitled "Women's Part in the English Co-operative Movement and Related Problems."

L. A. Lyall, former Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai who retired from the service about three years ago, has been appointed investigator of the opium and narcotics trade in Hungary and the Balkan States by the Central Opium Committee of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Judge Purdy in the U. S. Court for China granted a divorce August 18 to Luba Latham, a Russian Jewish dancing girl, from Walter W. Latham, a former sailor on board the U. S. S. *Isobel*. The marriage took place in March 1925 at Hankow, and since the ship left Chinese waters she had been unable to locate him.

The death occurred recently in New York city of Edward M. Sutliff, who had been associated with the American Trading Company since 1897, and a frequent visitor to the Far East. He had been Vice-President of the American Trading Company since 1916. Mr. Sutliff is survived by a widow, residing in New York City.

It is intimated by the *Kuo Men* news agency that the Sino-Japanese Cable Conference will be held early next month. Mr. Shegemitsu, the Japanese Charge d'Affairs, having already communicated with his home government for instructions. Meanwhile, Mr. Shegemitsu has sent a party to Tsingtao to study the Japanese interest in cables in the north.

Miss Muriel de Gaa Canfield, daughter of Mrs. Anne Goldsmith de Gaa Canfield, of Willows, Calif., and Frederick Lindsay Upfill, of Auckland, New Zealand were married in Shanghai August 11 at the British Consulate General. Following the ceremony at the consulate, a religious service was held by the Rev. C. W. Allan, at 272 Yu Yuen Road.

Harry Abbott was instantly killed August 16 at Berkeley, California, while he was making a speed trial of a "baby pursuit aeroplane." Mr. Abbott formerly lived in Canton, China, where he instructed Chinese aviators. He was made an honorary lieutenant-colonel in the army there. He was also a stunt flyer years ago, and appeared at the Manila Exposition in trick flying acts.

The Japanese firm Ejiro Hanada has been granted the privilege of establishing itself in Vladivostock under Soviet law, the profit to be shared equally between the Soviet Government and the firm. *Rengo* says that this is the first time in the history of the Soviet Government that a Japanese firm has been given official permission to undertake an individual commercial enterprise.

Hung Wah-hung, head of the Tong Ong Society, which remained neutral during the recent Tong war in the United States, was shot dead recently while watching a Chinese play in the Bowery, New York. He had been co-operating with the police in their attempts to find the convict murderer of another member of his society who had been stabbed several weeks previously.

A shipment of war supplies by the American DuPont de Nemours Company of Wilmington, Del., to China, which had been held up by instructions of the State Department on August 15, was released on August 19, according to a *Reuter* report from Washington. The report stated that the Chinese Government, through its legation in Washington, had requested that the shipment be released.

Complaints from passengers on the Chinese boats running between Shanghai and Ningpo that the "boys" were squeezing them caused the Bureau of Social Affairs to request the China Merchants, San Peh and Ningshao Companies to make an investigation. The three companies held a conference and decided that they were unable to do anything and suggested that the Bureau take up the matter directly.

Van Lear Black, publisher of the *Baltimore Sun*, who stopped in Shanghai last year on a flight from London to Tokyo, was drowned on August 19, while cruising on his yacht off the coast of New Jersey. The report by the *United Press*, stated that Mr. Black fell overboard while cruising. Mr. Black, who was of Dutch ancestry, and who was popularly known as the "flying publisher" did much to popularize aviation both in the United States and Europe. He made two flights from Holland to the Dutch East Indies and one flight from London to Cape Town in addition to his flight from London to Tokyo.

China Merchants Wharf Dispute

The Societe des Missions Etrangeres, a Roman Catholic institution, and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co, have been in litigation for some months past concerning possession of the King Lee Yuan Wharf in the French Concession, which is the property of the Mission and has been on long lease to the steamship company. The lease was made in 1916, Art. 10 of which (according to Tsai Pei, temporary supervisor of the shipping concern), stipulates that if the lessee fails to pay the rent in quarterly payments in advance, as arranged, the lessor is entitled, after making formal demand for payment which is not met, to take possession of the premises.

The lessor, moreover, is entitled to take such repossession steps as he sees fit to recover the full amount of the rent due under this lease, it was decided by the French Mixed Court on January 17 of this year.

The King Lee Yuen Wharf, according to Tsai Pei, was constructed by the China Merchants at a cost of $600,000 but was given to the Societe des Missions Etrangeres by the government during the Ching dynasty. Negotiations were entered into with the French authorities and it was decided to permit the China Merchants to lease the wharf at the rate of $7,000 a year.

As a result of a four days default in the payment of rent at the beginning of the year the Mission entered suit in the French Mixed Court and the latter on January 17 held that the Mission was entitled to cancel the lease.

The matter had been in abeyance until last week when the Mission threatened to take possession of the wharf, according to the judgment of the French Mixed Court. So far, however, the Mission has not taken action and in the meantime the steamship company has sent an urgent petition to Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, to intervene in the matter.

The property is known as French Concession Lots 69 and 69B and is recorded in the registry kept at the French Municipal Council. The lease, for the buildings and water front, first for 25 years, began on January 9, 1892, and remained in force till January 9, 1917. In December 1916 a lease for 25 years' renewal was signed, effective from January 9, 1917, with option for renewal for another period of 25 years.

The settlement of the dispute is complicated by the fact that the affairs of the China Merchants Co. are in confusion, but present indications are that the difficulty will be settled by the steamship company agreeing to pay a higher rate of rental in the future. In the meantime attempts are being made to settle the matter by arbitration.

It was officially announced at Nanking during the week that Chen Hsi-tseng, Director of the Shanghai Telegraph Administration, has been appointed Acting Managing-Director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company as well as Acting Special Commissioner of the State Council for the reorganization of the Company.

Interviewed by the *Kuo Wen* News Agency, Mr. Chen said that he is going to Nanking to interview the high government officials, and unless he secures a fair understanding he will resign. Mr. Chen has so far not gone to the China Merchants' offices.

Catholic Missionaries Abandon Kanchow

Acting on the orders of Bishop O'Shea, a band of missionaries consisting of the Sisters of Charity and members of the Catholic Vincentian Mission at Kanchow, Kiangsi, abandoned their posts and proceeded to Canton via Shiukwan, Western Kwangtung Province, where they arrived after two weeks of trekking through communist infested territory. Included among the party from Kanchow were the French Bishop Dumont, Father McGilicudy of Glen Falls, New York, Father Climont of Brooklyn, New York and Father Corbett of Boston, Massachusetts, Mother Superiors Pauline and Clara and six other Sisters of Charity, all from Emittsburg, Maryland. Bishop O'Shea, whose home is in Deep River, Connecticut, a French priest. Father Meyrat, Mr. and Mrs. Blesner, German Lutherans, and five Englishmen of the China Inland Mission, are for the present remaining at Kanchow.

American Consul General Douglas Jenkins at Canton has urged the evacuation of all Americans from Kanchow where the Communists are enlisting hundreds of students and laborers in anticipation of an early seizure of the city.

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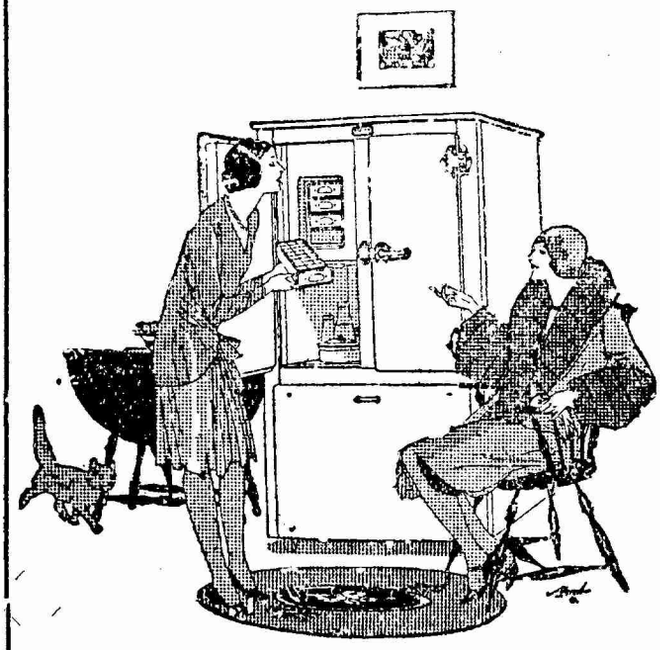

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Who's Who in China

Hsu Ting-hu, government official, born at Lihsien, Hopei, 1891; graduate, Chihli Agricultural College and Chin Shan Agricultural College, Japan; M. A. of University of Paris, France; served as professor of National Peking University; assistant director of Peking Agricultural College; principal of Charhar Industrial School; dean and acting principal of agriculture department of Hopei University, Paoting; director of department of forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Mining; chief of Shanghai bureau of inspection & testing of agricultural products; now, director of department of forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Mining; address: department of forestry, Ministry of Agriculture & Mining, Nanking.

Hsu Ting-hu
徐廷瑚字海帆

C. E. Lim. bacteriologist and hygienist; a native of Fukien; born at Penang, Straits Settlements, 1891; matriculated at the University of London in 1911, after which he was awarded the King's scholarship tenable for 5 years at the Hongkong University which conferred upon him the M. B., and B. S. degrees in 1916 and elected him as chairman of the University Union; took postgraduate studies at the Hongkong Government Bacteriological Institute, 1917; appointed resident medical officer of the model Peking Central Hospital 1918; was awarded a Rockefeller fellowship from 1919-22 for special study on preparation of the vaccines and serums for use in the treatment and prevention of diseases in leading American and European institutions; received D. T. M. from the Liverpool University in 1920 and Dr. P. H. degree from the Johns Hopkins University in 1921; assistant professor of bacteriology at the Peking Union Medical College and concurrently technical supervisor at the national epidemic prevention bureau, 1927; director of the national epidemic prevention bureau 1929; professor of bacteriology at the P. U. M. C., 1930; editor of the *Hongkong University Magazine*, 1914; manager of the *Chinese Students Monthly* in the U. S. A., 1921; and managing editor of the *National Medical Journal of China*, since 1928; writer on public health and immunology and author of "Laboratory Manual in Bacteriology" 1929; address: 55 Tung Tang Tze Hutung, Peiping.

Dr. C. E. Lim (Lin Chung-yang)
林宗揚

P. Y. Hu, government official, born at Changchow, Kiangsu, 1889; attended Tangshan Engineering and Mining College, Tangshan, 1906-10; went to America and studied mining engineering at Mass. Institute of Technology, and received his S. B. degree, 1916; also received his petroleum engineer degree from University of Pittsburgh, 1917; worked as assistant geologist in eastern Kentucky oil field for the Sun Oil Co., as assistant metallurgist for Jones Laughlin Steel Works, South side, Pittsburgh, and as metallographist for Edgewater Steel Co., Pa. 1917-19; after return to China, he joined Lungyen Iron Works, West Peiping, as metallurgical engineer in charge of the construction work of the blast furnace and other structural works, 1919-23; engineer in charge of the blast furnace section in Tayeh Iron Works; 1923-27; director of Mines, Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, 1927-to the present; address Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, Nanking.

P. Y. Hu (Hu Po-yuan)
胡博淵

Chenfu F. Wu, biologist; born at Shanghai, 1896; studied Biology at Soochow University, from which he received his B. S. (1917) and M. A. (1919) degrees; after teaching one year at St. John's University, Shanghai from 1919-20, he went to America on Tsinghua Fellowship and received his Ph. D. degree from Cornell University, 1922; professor of entomology at National Southeastern University and entomologist in the Kiangsu provincial bureau of entomology at Nanking, 1922-23; professor of biology and head of biology department at Soochow University, 1923-26; director of the biological supply service at Soochow University, 1925-26; professor of zoology at Yenching University since 1926 and chairman of the biology department, 1926 to the present; member of Sigma XI (Cornell 1922), Phi Tau Phi (Soochow 1924) and Beta Beta Beta (Yenching 1929); honorary professor of Fan Memorial Biological Institute at Peiping; councilor to Peking Society of Natural History, and editor-in-chief of *Peking Natural History Bulletin;* address: Yenching University, Peiping.

Chenfu F. Wu
吳經甫

Judge Purdy Upholds Canton Consul General

Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U. S. Court for China August 15 gave judgment on the application made by two Chinese for a writ of mandamus on the American Consul General at Canton (Douglas Jenkins) to compel him to visa their passports so they could go to the United States. Judge Purdy decided against the petitioners, Leung Su-hai and Liew Check, who described themselves as merchants. Judge Purdy, although he decided the matter by holding that he had no jurisdiction, also gave an opinion on the merits of the case.

In the course of his judgment, Judge Purdy said:

"In the case now before the Court, it appears that the petitioners are not within the territorial limits of the United States, and are, therefore, not entitled to claim protection as to rights afforded to persons within the United States by our Constitution. This Court is, therefore, not required by the provisions of the Constitution to see to it that these petitioners must have a fair hearing before our consular or diplomatic officers who may be charged under an act of Congress with the duty of examining and approving their claim of right under the immigration laws of the United States to have their applications approved.... I, therefore, reach the conclusion that the Court is without jurisdiction in the cases which it now has before it for consideration, and that if the Consul-General at Canton, in the hearing of petitioners' applications for visas of their certificates, acted arbitrarily or in such a manner as to deny them a fair hearing, that their only remedy is a complaint from their own Government to our Department of State demanding that such arbitrary, unfair and descriminating practice be corrected and discontinued. In the event that I am wrong in the conclusion which I have reached on the question of jurisdiction, I am nevertheless of the opinion that these petitions for writs of mandamus must be denied when the cases are considered on the merits.... It seems to me that I must reach the conclusion that the Consul-General denied petitioners' application for a visa because he was satisfied, from the examination which he had made, and the evidence before him, that the petitioner in the Leung Siu-hai case did not intend to proceed to the United States for the purpose of there transacting or attempting to transact business as a merchant. ... The Consul-General at Canton evidently reached the conclusion in this case that petitioner's claim as a Chinese merchant, and his intention to go to the United States in such capacity, was nothing more than a mere device or scheme whereby he would be enabled to secure admission to the United States and then remain there for some other purpose, reasonably secure from discovery or molestation by the immigration officers of the United States. In my opinion, the action of the Consul-General in refusing a visa under all the facts and circumstances in this case was a matter of judgment and discretion, the exercise of which was conferred upon him by law. The mere fact that the Court might have reached a different conclusion upon the facts presented is immaterial. Being of the opinion that the Consul-General's action was not arbitrary and did not involve the performance of a purely ministerial act, I reach the conclusion that the writ of mandamus should be denied."

Prisoners in North Secure Release by Payment of Money

Kuo Wen messages from Peiping give instances of how the judicial service in the North is being degraded. Chang Shih-yang, formerly head of the Tax Office in Chienmen Gate, was recently sentenced to three years imprisonment for engaging in the morphia traffic. He secured his freedom by the payment of $10,000 to the Court through his influential wife. Le Han-san, another convict, who was sentenced by the Court to one year's imprisonment for trading in opium and other poisonous drugs in the Legation Quarter, also regained his liberty after paying $1,000 to the judicial authorities.

American Foreign Trade for July Is Lowest for Almost Ten Years

The U. S. Department of Commerce announces that the foreign trade of the United States for July was the lowest for nearly ten years. Exports in July totalled $269,000,000 and imports $219,000,000, being a decrease in each case of thirty per cent as compared with July last year.

Reasons why.

1 65% energy-creating carbohydrate.
2 16% muscle-making protein.
3 7% strengthening fats.
4 8 minerals for blood, bones, teeth, hair, skin and nerves.
5 Vitamin B for health.
6 Roughage for digestion.
7 Delicious, nut-like taste.

Quaker Oats is easily prepared in many tempting forms. Eat it daily.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

India and a One Hundred Per Cent Britisher

India on Trial. A study of present conditions, by J. E. Woolacott. 250 pages. Published by Macmillan & Co. Ltd., St Martins Street, London.

The book is essentially a defense of British rule in India, therefore it is necessary that the reader should have some knowledge of Indian affairs beforehand. The author was formerly correspondent to the London *Times* at Delhi and Simla, and, as it is only to be expected, he looks down upon India at an angle characteristic of a one hundred per cent Britisher.

There is nothing in what Mr Woolacott has written that is not already known to the student of international affairs, and one cannot help noticing that the author is completely blinded by prejudice—a fault that is peculiar to British correspondents in China, for instance.

A correspondent has an important duty to mankind to perform, and that duty is be accurate and unbiased in his writings, whether they be in the form of reports to the newspaper he represents or in the form of a book. He is the man on the spot, wherever that may be, and great reliance is naturally placed upon what he writes.

Instead of being dispassionate there appears to be a lamentable tendency on the part of British newspaper correspondents to express personal opinions rather than hard, cold, facts. If the opinions are in accord with the facts, then no harm is done. But if, on the other hand, the facts conflict with the correspondent's opinions it is only natural that an unreliable literary effort is going to be the result.

That is why in China British correspondents have sounded the death-knell of the Nanking regime scores of time when more dispassionate observers have looked upon the government of Chiang Kai-shek as a permanent institution. No prejudices should be allowed to warp the judgment of the intelligent newspaper correspondent.

Having read Mr. Woolacott's book from cover to cover one is left wondering why there should be all this outcry in India against British rule if Britain has transformed India into a land flowing with the proverbial milk and honey. Obviously, if the Indians are far happier today than they were before Clive, Hastings and the East India Company first set their feet upon India's shores, why should Indians resort to such extreme measures as hartals, non-co-operation and civil disobedience?

Even if we make allownaces for the machinations of Soviet Russia and the communist element in India, it is imcomprehensible that the best part of 250,000,000 people should suddenly turn communist over nothing at all. The fact that Mr. Woolacott is so one-sided makes his book look suspicious.

We must, of course, acknowledge that up to a certain extent the British have brought some semblance of unity amongst a heterogeneous population hopelessly divided against itself—even if the multitudinous sections of India's population were ruled with an iron hand. One is also prepared to admit that as the result of British influence the revolting practice of *suttee* were abolished. *Suttee* is a rite which involves the immolation of Hindu widows on the funeral pyres of their husbands. Furthermore, the British brought about the extirpation of the *Thags*. Then there is security against famine and advances in material prosperity. All this is readily acknowledged, but where Great Britain has failed miserably is in the field of political organization and electoral representation.

In the dealings with her subject races Britain has always failed in this respect. We see that in America before the War of Independence, in Egypt in the days of the Khedive, in Ireland before the establishment of the Free State, and in China at the present time as evidenced by the Crown Colony of Hongkong and in the Municipal Council of Shanghai.

Wherever the British flag has flown in countries peopled by the Eastern races, Britain has brought economic prosperity at the expense of political freedom. All Britain's troubles with her dominions, colonies, dependencies and protectrates have been due to her inability to realise that with the growth and development of education she can no longer dominate her subject races, whether those races be white, black or yellow. For 900 years the Irish fought for emancipation and now that the Irish, that is to say the Southern Irish, have their own parliament, the British Empire does not appear to be any the worse off. The same thing applies to South Africa, at the end of a costly war Britain was compelled to give the South Africans what should have been given them before human lives were needlessly sacrificed and good money thrown away.

Before the War of Independenence America showed the British how far a people will go in defense of their rights, and unless Britain is prepared to take cognizance of the bitter lessons she should have learnt a long time ago, India may make things so impossible that Britain will be only too glad to cut her adrift.

The type of book that Mr Woolacott has written can never be looked upon as authentic work that merits the closest study. It is good propaganda and that is about all one can say for it. But the world is suffering from too much propaganda today and what the student of international affairs wants is something that will guide him in formulating his opinions.

The atrocities committed by Indians in various parts of India against white people leave one unmoved when we recall the dreadful Amritsar affair over which a British general was severely censored by a Commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the killing of some 300 to 400 Indians.

However, one has the feeling that Mr Woolacott would have rendered far more useful service if he had touched upon some of the bad points of British rule instead of giving all the good ones. There are two sides to every question, even with murder, pillage and massacre.

H. B. C.

An Explanation of the Silver Situation

Silver and China, by A. W. Pinnick, B. Com. (Lond). Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh. 90 pages.

The author, who is a certified associate of the Institute of Bankers (England), has made an investigation of the monetary principles governing China's trade and prosperity.

The following are some of the points brought out by the author:

China and India between them now absorb about 80 per cent of the world's annual output of silver; the rest of the world uses the remainder. The United States have little to gain from low silver prices, but much to gain from higher ones. The U. S. produces nearly 25 per cent of the world's supply and refines considerable quantities of the metal mined in neighboring countries. The American silver miners are so hard hit that they are in most cases closing their mines altogether or keeping a small staff so as to be ready to take advantage of a sudden price recovery. In many such cases production will not be possible again except after considerable extra capital expenditure. In the majority of cases silver producers are primarily copper, lead or zinc miners. The larger the proportion of silver produced the larger has been the loss, resulting from the fall in price, and the more ready the miners are to sell either the base or the precious metal. If the silver interests in the U. S. are as successful as many other classes of industrialists have been in persuading the Government to protect their particular trade by means of import duties, the users of silver in the arts and industries will have to pay more. In the long run this burden obviously has to be borne by the consumer of silver in the country, for it cannot be passed on to foreigners. In so far as silver is a commodity like wheat, rubber or tin, to be consumed without much delay, it is true to say that someone gains and someone loses whenever the price fluctuates. The purchasers—or recipients—of silver wedding presents gain at the expense of the mine owners; but that is only a small part of the story, for the amount of silver already in use in the world as a store of value and as currency is enormous as compared with the paltry fifty million or so ounces annually consumed by the arts and industries.

The author says it should be recognized that China's need of silver as the most convenient metal for the bulk of her currency will be much greater when peace comes, and that therefore higher silver prices can normally be expected, and are desirable for other reasons. The various nations should look upon themselves as potential consumers who should in the world's interest keep larger silver reserves in their central banks, with the object of fixing a gold price of silver, soon to be attained.

The Tea Business

Tea and Tea Dealing, by F. W. F. Staveacre. Published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd, Parker Street, Kingsway, London. With a foreword by Harry Slamon, Managing Director of J. Lyons & Co. Ltd.

This is another addition to the series of handbooks printed by this firm of publishers dealing with a particular product or industry.

Tea and Tea Dealing is a book essentially for those engaged in the tea trade, whether as growers, distributors, blenders or tea tasters. It should be of particular value to young men and women who have adopted some branch of the trade as a career. The lay man will derive some benefit from a perusal of its contents, if only to increase his or her general knowledge.

The author is an expert and begins with the life history of the plant, and then follows its development until it becomes a commercial commodity ready for sale in the market. The book contains some nineteen illustrations which up to a certain point fulfill their purpose in enlightening those desiring a comprehensive knowledge of all matters relating to the tea business, but when one glances at the photographs that appear on pages 46 and 48 one wonders how the author expects a beginner to learn how to differentiate between Orange Pepoe and Souchong, for instance, when all he sees is a photographic mass that may represent anything from wood-shavings to a hornet's nest.

However, in regard to the subject matter of the book, there is no doubt that Mr. Staveacre thoroughly understands the peculiarities of the product of which he writes. The chapter of tea-tasting gives one an insight into the secrets of that mysterious body of persons who are able to command high salaries owing to their ability to distinguish one blend from another by merely tasting the contents of a cup—an accomplishment not easily acquired but having its financial compensations none the less.

H. B. C.

A Russian Novel

The Nineteen, by A. Fadeyev, translated from the Russian by R. D. Charques; International Publishers, New York, 1929. 293 pages.

The translator's note tells us that Alexander Fadeyev was born in 1901; that he has lived in the Urals and at Vladivostok; that in 1917 he joined the Communist Party and is now known as being a member of the ruling body of the Fellowship of Proletarian Writers. This book, published in Russian under the title "Razgrom" (literally devastation or debacle) has changed its name in the English version. It is his third book and the translator considers it much better than the previous ones. He says the following as to its value: "It has been widely acclaimed in Russia as one of the best novels of the past decade and a significant artistic embodiment of revolutionary faith in a new Russia."

Personally, we fail to appreciate its value along these lines. It is a rambling story of a military campaign without plot or special evolution of characters. A great deal of the story is taken up with the desultory pursuit of a camp-following woman by the men of the company described. Indeed, she is the only woman in the book and there is nothing elevating or artistic in the descriptions of her actions or intentions.

The only strong chapter of the book is the next to the last where the escape of the remnant of the company—the nineteen—is graphically drawn. They cross a bog and have to labor mightily to accomplish a get-away. As to being "an embodiment of revolutionary faith in a new Russia" we think there is a good deal lacking. However, things patent to the Soviet reader may not appeal to us and as we often note, there are always two sides to every question.

August 12, 1930. G. B. S.

Hongkong Story By Putnam Weale

The Port of Fragrance, by Putnam Weale; Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, 1930. 314 pages.

This is a story of Hongkong about six years ago. It concerns five men and three women and has a background of events connected with the strike in shipping, frustrated plans of the colony's development and such things. The men seem more admirable than the women, though Leila, the young wife, brought into a difficult situation, apparently has thoughts that raise her above most of the characters some of the time. If the three women pictured are a fair estimate of the colony's women we feel sorry for it.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues, Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

September	6	and	13,	of	1919	
Decembor	27	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	14	1925	„	31	„	11
June	20	1925	„	33	„	3
September	12	1925	„	34	„	2
September	26	1925	„	34	„	
June	30	1926	„	35	„	8
August	11	1926	„	37	„	10
August	28	1926	„	37	„	11
September	4	1926	„	38	„	1
September	25	1926	„	38	„	4
October	16	1926	„	38	„	7
October	23	1926	„	38	„	8
November	6	1926	„	38	„	10
December	11	1926	„	39	„	2
February	19	1927	„	39	„	12
February	26	1927	„	39	„	13
March	26	1927	„	40	„	4
April	2	1927	„	40	„	5
April	9	1927	„	40	„	6
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8
March	3	1928	„	44	„	1

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Shanghai

There is very little plot to the tale. It rambles on with nothing but the passing affinities of the characters to lead it. For those who like port gossip served with afternoon tea in an atmosphere of mutual suspicion and watchfulness this will pass an hour or two quite happily on the veranda. A few may read it to see what sort of people live in Hongkong; others will throw it away before it is finished.

August 12, 1930. G.B.S.

"The Specter of Germany Being Encompassed"

Der Geist der Englischen Politik und das Gespenst der Einkreisung Deutschlands, by Hermann Kantorowicz. Berlin, Ernst Rowohlt Verlag.

This is a book of 500 pages of red-hot German to prove that Germany is in little danger of being outdistanced by England, even though England was only once successfully beseiged and that was by New Englanders! The economic foundations of England's past greatness, says the author, are becoming smaller daily. In capital strength and natural resources, she is far outdistanced by America, in technical organization she is not to be compared with Germany, and in population and opportunities for expansion not to be compared with Russia. England's cotton supremacy is being challenged from Asia. Even nature has gone against England. The sea is not her protection any more in these days of air transportation; and although there is no war in sight, if it came there would be no friends in sight.

Recent Pamphlets Received

Shantung Christian University, Tsinan, has issued a Bulletin (No. 77) covering the report of the acting president and administrative offices for 1929-30. Separate reports are made by R. T. Shields, vice-president and dean of the school of medicine; S. Lautenschlager, acting dean of the Colleges of Arts and Science; Dr. L. F. Heimburger, medical director of out-patient department and leper hospital; Lan Hua Liu Yui, dean of women; Charles A. Stanley, acting dean of the School of Theology; E. L. Phillips, acting registrar; and H. R. Williamson, director of the extension department.

It's About Time, is the name of a 184-page brochure published by C.A. Strickland, Portland, Oregon, price 75 cents. Written in a popular style, it is a peculiar jumble of socialism, revolution, philosophy and religion.

The July issue of *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science is devoted to the Economics of World Peace. One of the articles is by Former Secretary of Commerce Redfield, who explodes the idea that the U. S. is self-contained; he points out that one-third of the materials required for war purposes come from Asia. Alfred Pearce Dennis of the U. S. Tariff Commission in an article entitled "An American Tariff Policy" says: "Our national economic policy is neither national, economic, nor a policy. It is a patchwork of compromises."

Chiao Tung University, which is a consolidation of the Nanyang, Tangshan and Peiping Colleges, has issued a 172-page catalogue for the 1929-1930 term giving details of the courses, qualifications for admission, fees, scholarships, prizes, etc.

The *Mid-Pacific Magazine*, published at Honolulu, in its current issue contains an article on the Legal Status of Chinese Women in China and in Hawaii, by Ruth L. Yap; and an article on the Japanese Family by Dora Cooke. The program of the Second Pan-Pacific Women's Conference August 9 to 23 is also included.

Dr. Jenkins Makes Address on Child Welfare Work

Dr. Burris A. Jenkins of Kansas City Mo., chairman of the Mid-West Section of the China Child Welfare, Inc. in America, was the guest of honor at the August meeting of the executive committee of the National Child Welfare Association of China, held August 16 in Shanghai. Dr. Jenkins, replying to the speech of welcome made by Jabin Hsu on behalf of Dr. H. H. Kung, said he was intensely interested as he went to see the Child Welfare Receiving Homes and the Clinics, and the "Three Stars" Cotton, Mill wherein he had a chance to see the condition of child labor. What he saw, he said, was enough to convince him, if he had not been convinced already, of the great importance of the work the Welfare Society was doing.

At the meeting Dr. W. S. New reported that during the month of July, 964 children were cared for by the Chapei Child Welfare Clinic, Yangtzepoo. Dr. R. Y. Lo, first Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced the speaker.

Why Warn Nanking?

(China Truth, Canton, Aug. 9)

Even a simpleton can understand that if he jumps into a burning furnace he will be incinerated or that if he takes whisky he will surely become intoxicated. This idea is so simple that no emphasis is necessary. For the same reason if a person goes to a battlefield he is liable to be blown up by shells or shrapnel. War is a horrible thing, and loss of lives and property are not confined to soldiers alone but non-combatants as well. If a warrior attacks another with a sword, either or both may be killed without involving a third party. But in modern warfare, a stray bullet may hit a farm house or a shell may burst in a village some distance from the scene of struggle killing many persons. Similarly, bombing raids will cause loss of lives and damages to property not necessarily to the headquarters of the commanding officers but to a grocery or drug store nearby. Indeed, military men and scientists repeatedly declare that in the next international war there will be no difference as to who are combatants and non-combatants.

It is therefore impossible in the present civil war between the National Government and the northern confederacy to direct the firing without hitting foreigners who happen to be near the war zones. Artillery men and aviators cannot prevent the explosion of their missives just because the lives of aliens are endangered. In such a situation, the American warning to Nanking arising out of danger to American lives and property in the war zones can be regarded nothing more than a joke. According to *Reuters*, the State Department has announced that the Nanking Government has been cautioned that, if it permits the loss of American life and property at Taian or Shantung, the American government will reserve all rights in the matter. This so-called caution is followed by a report that four Americans in Taian, and also American property, have been endangered by bombing raids.

With respect to the protection of foreigners, the *China Truth* has pointed out time after time that despite the civil war officials and generals are exerting all their efforts to see that no harm falls on foreigners in their midst. Of course this applies only to these who are not in the war zone, because it is physically impossible to give protection to foreign nationals close to the battlefield where everyone is subject to a baptism of fire and thunder. The foreign consuls should advise their nationals to evacuate from the war area, but if they choose to remain, then they do so at their own risk. In the case of air raids, the pilot has no means to find out whether his bombs will blow up the homes of foreigners, as he releases a deadly charge from a great altitude whenever there are enemy troops in sight.

If the aerial units are prohibited from dropping bombs on the enemy lines just because there are some foreigners there, then the war may as well stop right now. In other words, the American warning demands the National Government to cease all hostilities for the simple reason that Americans may be killed. If they value their lives and property, why not evacuate to safer places? The four Americans in Taian, we believe, are missionaries who can leave that town without much inconvenience. There is no foreign investment in Taian, which is not a treaty port, Foreigners who have no business there should leave if there is danger of air raids. Therefore, the American caution amounts to a mere attempt to interfere with the domestic affairs of this country and should be ignored.

Yen Hsi-shan Urges Release of Miss Nettleton

Recent telegrams from the North show that General Yen Hsi-shan has twice wired to General Lu Hsing-pang, the rebel leader menacing Foochow, urging him to do his utmost to obtain the release of Miss E. Nettleton and Miss Harrison of the Church Missionary Society from the Communist bandits. Some Shansi officials express the opinion that the finger sent to the Chinese pastor did not really belong to Miss Nettleton but that the bandits cut off the finger of some hapless Chinese and asserted that it was Miss Nettleton's in order to strike horror in the minds of foreigners and induce the payment of the ransom of $50,000 which was demanded.

A. F. Martin, the British Consul at Foochow, has gone to Kienning to secure the release of these missionaries. The British authorities, however, feel that it would be unwise to pay any large ransom as, in their opinion, the safety of all foreigners in the interior would be endangered by such a procedure. The most they think should be done is to pay possibly a small sum to cover the cost of the food and other expenses of the captives.

KWANGSI REBELS DEFEATED AT NANNING

(Continued from page 444)

for an organized retreat towards Liuchow, in the interior of Kwangsi.

Bank's Huge Loss

While the low ebb in the exchange of the Hongkong silver dollar has killed the local import trade and while the incessant civil wars in western and eastern Kwangsi have interrupted all the Hongkong export trade with Kwangsi, the uneasiness in the local money market has been increased by the mysterious disappearance of Charlie Choi, the compradore of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, Hongkong, who has absconded with over a $1,000,000 belonging to the Bank. The cause of his financial inability is said to be heavy speculation on American shares and the foreign exchange for which he incurred a heavy loss of over $2,000,000, it is alleged. It is quite possible that the debts of the absconded man involve some of the prominent local foreign banks and their compradores who had connections with Mr. Choi. There is a strong rumor that he committed suicide with a pistol in Canton, but his death has not been confirmed. The Equitable Eastern Bank being affiliated with the famous Chase National Bank of New York whose resources are estimated at over G. $2,500,000,000 its losses incurred by the missing compradore will, therefore, not in the least affect the standing of the Bank.

WUSIH—THE PITTSBURGH OF CHINA

(Continued from page 446)

for weaving the so-called *T'su Pu*, a kind of plain woven cotton cloth.

The soya bean oil press works are becoming a very important industry in Wusih of late. In 1925 there were only four works of this kind; but at present there are eleven. These works give a total capital of $930,000 with a daily production of 4,357 *tan* of bean cake and 438 *tan* of oil.

From the above no one can deny the tremendous development of modern industry in the city. It is certainly right to say that Wusih is the Pittsburgh of China. However we can not pass on without a study of the labor conditions in Wusih. It is beyond doubt that we are much benefitted by the large scale production system, but it is equally true to say that the workers are made slaves of the machines, if they are not properly managed. Here, let us see their population and their general working conditions. As to the total number of factory laborers in Wusih that is estimated to be approximately 48,875. They are distributed in the different factories as follows:

Cotton mill and weaving factories	15,780
Silk filatures	26,248
Flour mills	560
Knitting mills	3,000
Electricity	116
Telephone	35
Wood oil	567
Rice mills	2,000
Mechanics and iron works	571
Total	48,875

As to the manual workers it is impossible to obtain any statistics. It is estimated that the total number of rickshas is somewhere around 4,500, and wharf coolies, 1,000. The average working hours are 10. As to wages the maximum is one dollar and the minimum, thirty cents per day.

Latterly, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has suggested to make Wusih the industrial centre of the country. It is also reported that a number of government factories will be established in the city for the employment of disbanded soldiers. With this action of the Government, it is not far to see that Wusih will be developed into the leading industrial city of this country with a large possibility for employment for the solution of the present serious unemployment problem; and with a tremendous possibility for the economic development of the entire nation. Wusih will soon be looked upon by Foreign as well as Chinese traders as the chief source of business!

THE CHINA TIMES

is the only Chinese Daily Newspaper that has a definite Editorial Policy—that of advocating goodwill, justice, and peace; noted for its most educational and constructive comments and criticisms on the important topics of the day; unequaled for its modern and scientific method of news presentation; always taking lead among the contemporaries; unrivaled in printing on account of its very latest printing press; with these has come an ever increasing popularity and circulation which gives the paper an enviable position as an effective advertising medium.

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報價低廉……故費用經濟

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IN THE FIELD OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 457)

revenues, to be handed over monthly by the Inspector-General in accordance with the amortization tables to the Central Bank of China for the account of the Sinking Fund Committee, for the purpose of meeting both principal and interest.

Textile Exhibition for Nanking

Yang Tuh, director of the native products exhibition department of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, arrived in Shanghai this week for the purpose of making arrangements with Chinese cotton-goods manufacturers for exhibits of their products in Nanking, in connection with the Textile Exhibition to be opened shortly in Nanking.

Geological Party Investigating in Szechuen

A party of nine geologists sent to West China several weeks ago for the purpose of making a geological investigation of western Szechuen and the Sikong district, has reached Chengtu, according to a report received in Shanghai this week. The party consists of five Chinese, three Swiss and one Austrian, and according to the original announcement they are expected to spend several weeks in western China investigating possible resources of oil and gold which may exist in that area.

Popularizing Forestry Education In Elementary Schools

In compliance with a recent petition submitted by D. Y. Lin, president of the National Forestry Association of China, the Ministry of Education has taken up the work of selecting suitable paragraphs on forestry subjects to be incorporated in the various text books used by the Chinese primary and high schools. The step taken is expected to have a far-reaching effect in promoting forestry education and in creating a public sentiment favorable to afforestation work throughout the country.

Seventeen New Stations for Shanghai Railways

Liu Wei-chih, managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railway lines, has obtained the approval of the Ministry of Railways for the immediate opening of seventeeen new stations on the two lines, one to be erected each month. The purpose of the move is to stimulate passenger traffic and meet pressing demands for goods transportation. The new stations will be located as follows,

Shanghai-Nanking line: new stations between the following depots:—(1) Anting and Lukiapang, (2) Kunshan and Cheni, (3) Soochow and Hsuhukwan, (4) Wangting and Chowkinghang, (5) Wusih and Tsardownwan, (6) Loshe and Hengkin, (7) Tsishuyen and Changchow, (8) Lucheng and Lingkow, (9) Sinfeng and Chatze, (10) Chinkiang and Kaotze, (11) Kaotze and Siashu, (12) Siashu and Lungtan.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line: between (1) Shihhutang and Fungching, (2) Kashai and Kashing, (3) Kashing and Wangtien, (4) Yehzah and Hsiachiao, (5) Linping and Shienchiao.

Road Building in China, 1930

(Nankai Statistical Service, June 16)

As soon as public consciousness was awakened to the need of good roads in China, the National Good Roads Association with its headquarter in Shanghai and twenty-seven branches in various districts of the country, was organized and operated in 1921 under the direction of Dr. C. T. Wang, and 2,000 li (one li equals one-third of an English mile) of motor roads were built in that year.

The road building work has grown rapidly in the course of the last ten years. It increased from 2,000 li in 1921 to 15,000 li in 1922, 24,000 li in 1923, 30,000 li in 1924, 42,000 li in 1925, 47,000 li in 1926, 50,000 li in 1927, 55,000 li in 1928, 62,000 li in 1929, and 84,479 li in the early part of 1930. A distribution of motor roads throughout the country is given herewith. From this table, it may be observed that of the 84,479 li, Shangtung province chaims 9,445 li or 11.2% of the total; Kwangtung province, 7,321 li or 8.7%; Kansu province, 6,007 li or 7.1%; Kiangsu province, 5,568 li or 6,6%; Liaoning province, 5,444 li, or 6.3%; and Hopei province, 5,226 li, or 6.2%.

Motor Roads in China, 1930

PROVINCE	*Number of Li*
Hopei	5,226
Shansi	3,922
Shensi	3,599
Kansu	6,007
Shantung	9,445
Honan	2,060
Kiangsu	5,568
Anhwei	3,031
Chekiang	1,676
Fukien	1,007
Kwangtung	7,321
Kwangsi	4,007
Hunan	2,114
Kiangsi	935
Kweichow	2,670
Szechuan	2,205
Hupeh	2,423
Chahar	4,686
Suiyuah	2,807
Ningsha	2,725
Jehol	2,200
Sikong	999
Yunnan	850
Mongolia	750
Kirin	322
Heilungkiang	480
Liaoning	5,444
Total	84,479

Freak Apartment Building for Shanghai

M. Guillet, architect with the French real estate company, Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient of Shanghai, has started construction on what probably will be record apartment building in the city. According to a report which appeared in the trade and building supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on August 16, the new building will be five stories in height and will be located on a piece of land only one and one-half "fun" in dimensions. (A "fun" is one-tenth of a "mow"—one-sixtieth of an acre) The building will be of "flat-iron" shape and will be located at the corner of Route Culty and Route Ferguson. Each floor will consist of one entire apartment consisting of two rooms, kitchen, bath, hall, servants quarters. The fifth floor will be an artist's studio. Two garages will occupy the ground floor. The entire cost, including building and land, will be Tls 25,000.

Work on another apartment building to occupy one and one-half "mow" at Ferry and Nanyang roads in the International Settlement, is also to be started shortly. The building will contain 15 apartments with 12 garages on the ground floor. The owner of the property is M. Friedman; architectual work by Algar and Company.

The Cathay Land Company has announced the early completion of a new six story apartment building on North Szechuen road. The building will contain 40 apartments, each of four rooms with modern conveniences. The construction is of reinforced concrete faced with Taishan brick and artificial stone. Algar and Company were the designers.

International Fair to be Held in Osaka next Summer

Japan will hold its first International Fair in Osaka next summer. China, America, Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, Turkey and other countries are expected to participate in the proposed exposition, which is to be held under the auspices of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, wth the assistance of the municipality.

Chinese Ministers Abroad Hit by Silver Slump

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking is urging the Executive Yuan to continue to remit funds to the Chinese legations and consulates in foreign countries in accordance with the original budget (pending the adoption of the gold unit as the national currency). As a result of the silver slump, the relative expenditures of Chinese ministers and their staff in foreign countries (worked out in Chinese currency) have increased enormously, and the Foreign Ministry feels that prompt remittances are necessary to relieve the diplomatic and consular officials abroad from further financial difficulties.

Ford Representative Is Entertained in Shanghai

W. C. Cowling, who arrived in Shanghai recently as the representative of Henry Ford, was entertained at a dinner party August 12 given by a number of prominent Shanghai Chinese including Young Chong Chin, Chao Tsin Ching, Lee Shih Tseng, K. P. Chang, K. C. Chau, P. T. Wei, S. C. Chu, T. S. Chan, Y. T. Woo and C. P. Fu. J. V. Crowe, manager of the Shanghai office of the Ford Company, was also present. Informal discussions concerning the construction work in China took place, after which Dr. Lee Shih Tseng and Mr. Cowling made formal addresses.

Mr. Cowling in the course of his speech said: "As industrialists we are naturally interested in the economic development of China. We have tried to learn something of the historic background of this great country and with this in mind it is our endeavor so to fit our plan of work into the business life of China that mutual benefit shall accrue to all concerned. But our interest in China is more than this. For years Mr. Ford has cherished a deep regard for the Chinese people. He has admired the rugged character which has been acquired against great odds. By admitting Chinese boys into his great factories and paying them good salaries or wages while they are learning our business methods he has been able to get first hand information of their possibilities. Then he sent these boys back to China equipped to be useful citizens. Mr. Ford is deeply interested in everything which China has to offer, whether it be along cultural, social, or economic lines. He believes in the Chinese people. He believes that with your wonderful history during past centuries as an inspiration you are now at the threshold of still greater achievements."

Mr. and Mrs. Cowling have departed for Manchuria to study the industrial situation there. After that they will return to Shanghai to sail for America.

One of the probable results of Mr. Cowling's visit will be the erection of a new Ford assembly plant in Shanghai. Mr. Cowling has been assured by both T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the present Government will not only welcome Ford industries in China but that every possible consideration will be given them in the establishment of their business here.

Lennox Simpson "Explains" the "Fake" Pictures

Interviewed by the *Peking and Tientsin Times* as to how he came to supply to the *Illustrated London News* pictures purporting to represent scenes in the present conflict in North China, whereas they were actually photographs four years old of events at Kalgan, Lennox Simpson, who is now Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, said that any such *expose* left him "cold". His explanation of the incident was that he had his Chinese clerk select the pictures, and at any rate the article published under his name was the important thing and the pictures were immaterial.

Anti-Asiatic Outburst in Mexico

A *United Press* dispatch from Mexico states that an organization called the Nationalist Alliance has been formerd in Chihuahua, with the object of driving out all Asiatics. It has issued memorials alleging that the presence of great numbers of Chinese in the northern districts of Mexico is prejudicing the interests of native laborers, shopkeepers and others. The memorials ask the enactment of a law prohibiting marriages between Mexicans and Asiatics, declaring that the children of such marriages exhibit signs of racial degeneration.

Judge Purdy Will Take Trophy to Alameda

When Judge Milton D. Purdy sails from Shanghai August 28 on the *President Lincoln* he will take with him a silver debating trophy for the December class of 1929 Alameda High School, California. The trophy is a tortoise like tablet which was made in Peiping by Wang Hsi-wen, and will be presented by the class to the school so as to show its interest in Chinese affairs, following a speech made at Alameda last year by Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache.

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The Japanese in Manchuria!

(China Tomorrow, Peiping)

I HAVE now been in Manchuria for about six weeks and I am still quite undecided whether this is Chinese territory or not. All the natural resources are owned and controlled by the Japanese. The chief railway line of the Three Eastern Provinces is Japanese throughout. The chief port, Dairen, is a Japanese city, and one of the most important sections of the capital, Mukden, is under Japanese control. Japanese money is accepted in many places in preference to Chinese money.

And yet although the Japanese have been extremely active in developing the resources under their control, the only tangible results which I can observe is an increase of banditry and lawlessness and a marked growth of the slave mentality in the lower classes of the Chinese.

Never before have I so thoroughly realized how much militarism is the tool of imperialism. I have been amazed to see how little the Chinese of this section have been reached by the Chinese Youth Movement, and the awakening of national consciousness which has been so marked in other sections of the country. Even reactionary party work is not allowed in Manchuria. I found that in Kirin I was looked upon with suspicion lest I try to start some sort of a movement; and two detectives were assigned to keep watch over my movements.

One of the main sources of profit—for the Japanese—is opium and morphia. In Mukden and Changchun I personally visited many morphia and opium dens and found that morphia is invariably sold by the Japanese and Koreans, while Chinese sell opium under the protection of the Japanese authorities in the Japanese settlements. Nearly all the Japanese drug stores deal in morphia, opium, guns, and ammunition.

The Ta Ho Hotel in Changchun, which is under Japanese management, is a notorious resort for the protection of bandits. The chief of a large bandit group whom I visited in prison told me that when he wanted to buy ammunition he had gone to a large Japanese drug store. Behind the building, there was a courtyard containing a dry well. The manager produced a ladder by which he had descended until confronted by a heavy iron door. When the door was opened a large vault was revealed which contained great quantities of guns, bullets and opium. Any of these could be bought without the slightest difficulty.

The recent prohibition of opium and narcotic drugs by the Chinese Government has only served to create a most profitable business for these drug-sellers in the Japanese Concessions which are are found along the entire length of South Manchurian Railway.

The Japanese have come to feel that they have the right of enjoying all the benefits which their special position in Manchuria has given them because they consider that they have won the Three Eastern Provinces by "blood and iron." At every station along the railway and at historic spots in connection with the Russo-Japanese War, they have erected large war memorials with inscriptions which are calculated to impress the world with their conviction that they will not give up their position except by a superior display of "blood and iron."

One has to admit, however, that the Japanese in Manchuria are much more aggressive than the Chinese and far more efficient. When we first arrived in Mukden we innocently went to the various government office in search of information about general conditions in the Far Eastern Provinces, and we found that the Chinese officials knew virtually nothing about the conditions in their own territory, while on the other hand we found that the Japanese possessed most comprehensive and authoritative information concerning the social, economic and political conditions of the district. And such information as the Chinese officials had proved to be so inaccurate as to be utterly unreliable, and the officials were so lazy and discourteous that they usually refused to show their information to us even though we were Chinese.

A conspicuous example of the inefficiency of the Chinese officials may be found in the case of the special committee appointed last year to investigate the Chinese losses in the Sino-Russian controversy. To date this commission has made practically no report, and the meagre report which they have made was so inaccurate that it has been widely criticised and condemned as valueless. However the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute had scarcely started before the Japanese sent men to investigate and report on conditions with the result that the Japanese had a well-nigh accurate report of the damages and other facts about the situation by the time the affair was settled. Similarly we find that the Japanese Government has detailed and authentic reports about the character, ability and activities of all the officials in the Chinese Government—all the way from district magistrates to the members of the North-eastern Political Committee. On the other hand we found that the Chinese officials scarcely even knew the names of the Chief Japanese officials in Manchuria. The secret investigations of the Japanese into the economic and social conditions of the Three Eastern Provinces are little short of remarkable. And most of this work is done by the South Manchurian Railway.

The educational standards of Manchuria are of the lowest. There are but two universities in this vast, wealthy territory and they are distinctly below standard. Consequently we find that the citizens of these provinces—largely ignorant refugees from Shantung—are utterly unaware of the Japanese menace to their country. The Japanese are often unbelievably discourteous and rude to them, but as yet they are accustomed to accept such slights without any reprecussion whatsoever.

Nothing can be more obvious than that China must be perpetually on her guard if she hopes to save Manchuria from the fate of Korea. The primary need at present would seem to be an adequate educational program in order that the citizens of this country shall know the truth about the Three Eastern Provinces.

U. S. Government Bureaux to Study Silver Situation

A recent *United Press* dispatch from Washington says an appropriation of G.$50,000 is to be asked of the December session of Congress for a special study of the silver situation by the United States Bureau of Mines and and the Bureau of Standards. This recommendation followed a suggestion by Senator Oddie that the two bureaux and also the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce receive G.$100,000 for a combined investigation, with the hope of improving prices through whatever measures might be recommended.

Mr. Lamont replied that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was already well enough supplied with information for its purposes, but that the first two bureaux needed funds which he would recommend as a fresh appropriation. Mr. Lamont is understood to be seriously considering this, as well as Senator Oddie's resolution that the Senate's 1925 study of the European currency situation be republished and extended to include the South American and Far Eastern countries.

P. U. M. C. Being Sued for "Mutilating" Dead Chinese

The Peking Union Medical College is the defendant in a suit brought by a Chinese named Sung in the Peiping Courts. This Chinese complainant alleges that the P.U.M.C. performed an autopsy on the body of his younger brother without the consent of the family and that although he signed a statement with a thumb-print at the time his relative was admitted into the hospital, he had no idea that the hospital would "mutilate" the corpse.

The procurator held a preliminary hearing of the case recently when Sung was interrogated at great length regarding the statement which he signed. The mother of the deceased also testified.

Two doctors, a Chinese and a foreigner, who performed the autopsy, were summoned to the Bureau of Public Safety and were released only after the P.U.M.C. provided bail.

Roger S. Greene, acting director of the P. U. M. C., has had his holiday at Peitaiho cut short as a result of the incident.

F. A. Bowen's Demurrer in Bank Suit Denied

F. A. Bowen was denied a motion for demurrer in the United States Court for China August 18 by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the suit brought against him by the Chinese American Bank of Commerce, now in liquidation. The bank claims Tls.49,047.43 which is the amount of two promissory notes signed by the defendant in favor of the bank. Defendant claimed that the bank, being in the process of liquidation, had no legal right to sue him except with the consent expressed in writing of the board of liquidators but this contention was overruled, Defendant was given twenty days within which to file an answer.

Bishop White and the Razing of the Honan Schools

(The following article which was written by Bishop William C. White of the Anglican Church Mission in Honan Province, appeared in the form of a letter in the correspondence column of the North China Daily News, official British newspaper in Shanghai on August 19 and apparently was an attempt to explain his action in demolishing certain school buildings belonging to the mission, following the National Government's recent order prohibiting compulsory religious education. Bishop White is a member of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada (Canadian Church Mission), his headquarters in Canada being at Toronto. The Honan headquarters is at Kaifeng. An editorial reference to this subject appears elsewhere in this issue of The Review).

Sir.—In one of your recent issues you state that I had ordered all schools of this Diocese to be closed, presumably as a protest against the government's attitude towards Mission schools, and that I had ordered buildings "to be torn down so the that they might not be used by the Chinese for their own purposes."

These statements are most misleading. I am utterly opposed to doing anything that might be construed as opposition to the mandates of the government, or as showing spite towards the authorities because we cannot have our own way.

It is true that in this Diocose our middle schools and most of our primary schools have had to close owing to the political and military situation, but not as a protest against the authorities. Neither are we tearing down any of the school buildings for the reason given above.

Our position is as follows:

1. Our middle schools were established to give a thorough general education in a Christian environment. The regulations for registration would eliminate the latter, if we were honestly to keep the spirit and letter of the government's requirements.

2. In view of the fact that the buildings and grants for upkeep are provided for a Christian objective, it would be a breach of faith to use such for a solely educational work, without a direct mandate from the donors. It would be difficult for any home Mission Board to give this.

3. It is increasingly apparent that the purpose of the Chinese government is to eliminate the influence of the Christian Church from all educational institutions, and the last pronouncement from Nanking clearly intimates that further protests of Christian bodies will not be heeded. However narrow and ill-advised and reactionary we may consider such a policy to be, we must concede that the government has a legal right to do what it considers proper in this matter.

4. Feeling as we do that for years to come the Christian Church in the interior of China will have little or no opportunity to carry on educational work in a Christian way, our immediate problem was the disposal of the school buildings. Lying empty they are a heavy liability in the matter of fepairs, maintenance and general depreciation. They are a nuisance in that it is almost impossible to prevent their occupation by the military or government bureaux. While Nanking's regulation that all property not actually needed by a Mission should be taken over by the government, hangs over our heads.

We believe that everything in the nature of a liability on the Mission or Chinese Church should immediately be removed, and everything possible of such surplus plant should be salvaged, that it might become an asset in the changed conditions we are now confronted with. Anything reconstructed should be such as definitely to strengthen the Chinese Church apart from the Mission; something which the Chinese Church could carry on without being dependent upon foreign missionaries for its functioning.

5. On this basis, with the approval of the authorities in Canada, we in this Diocese are doing as follows:

(1). One of the main buildings of St. Andrew's Boys' Middle School, Kaifeng, has already been razed, and rebuilt as "Synod House" by the side of Trinity Cathedral, Kaifeng, providing a very commodious and useful administration building for the Diocese, with subsidiary buildings.

(2). The Eastern Honan Boys' Middle School, Kweiteh, very much damaged by shell fire and military occupation, is to be torn down, and the material used in erecting a very much needed church building in Kweiteh city, and extensions to St. Paul's Hospital, Kweiteh.

(3). A third institutional building in Kaifeng, at present occupied by the military, is to be disposed of as soon as possible. The other main buildings of the Boys' and Girls' Middle Schools, Kaifeng, will for the time be used as Bible Training Institutes for men and women respectively, or other purposes bearing directly on the training of leaders for the Church.

6. I cannot speak for the Treaty Ports, but I am strongly of the opinion that for the interior of China the Church will not lose by relinquishing mission schools, but will stand to gain. In the past, missionary educational work has played an important and useful part in building up the Christian Church of China, but present conditions demand a radical change. Apart from the main work of the Church, our chief concern in an educational line must now be: (1) the education of the children of Christians in a Christain environment, which can be provided for them in great measure even when attending government schools. (2) the special training of Church leaders; and (3) the more systematic development of Religious Education throughout the Christian constituency in general.

Kaifeng, Aug. 9.

Note:—The Editor of the N. C. D. N. added the following statement to the foregoing letter:

"Bishop White's weighty exposition of this subject is welcomed. It must be confessed, however that the statement which he describes as "misleading" does not seem to be incompatible with his own explanation that the empty buildings are a nuisance in that it is almost impossible to prevent their occupation by the military or government bureaux."

Antung Special Tariff to Terminate September 15

A *Rengo* message from Tokyo states that the special favorable reduction by one-third in the Customs tariff which had been applied to goods crossing the Antung Customs on the Korean border is expected to be abolished as from September 15 in accordance with the Provisional Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement signed in Nanking last spring. Cotton piece goods ranked first among the privileged artcles, being mostly imported into Manchuria by way of the Antung Customs from Japan. One of the consequences of the change will be that the Manchurian Cotton Spinning Co., a Japanese concern at Loyang, and the Liaoning Cotton Mill, managed by Chinese, will greatly benefit.

Soviet Says There Shall be no Race Prejudice

A recent *Transocean-Kuomin* telegram from Moscow, records that as a result of an incident at the Stalingrad tractor factory where some American engineers threw an American negro out of the canteen, proceedings are being instituted in the courts of Moscow against an American mechanic in that city who publicly voiced his approval of the actions of his Stalingrad colleagues and compatriots. It is alleged that the American also voiced the opinion that all negroes should be lynched.

As a result of his utterances, this American will be put on trial for incitement to race-hatred. The trial, it is stated, will be in public in order to prove, as the Soviet press declares, that Soviet Russia knows no color-bar.

British Troops Returning from Hankow

The British cruiser *Berwick* and the destroyer *Bruce* arrived in Shanghai from Weihaiwei end of last week, the former later proceeding to Hankow and the latter mooring in the Whangpoo, taking the place of the *Sandwich*, which is also to proceed to Hankow. The British cruiser *Cumberland* is due back in Shanghai end of this week and is bringing back the contingent of British troops (Green Howards) sent to Hankow August 8.

A. A. U. Shows Profits of Over Tls 500,000 First Half of 1930

A statement of earnings issued end of last week by the American Asiatic Underwriters covering the first half of 1930 (also balance sheet as of June 20) showed a profit of Tls. 110,944.08 for the period, in addition to Tls. 393,889.39 gained from exchange. The surplus before allocation of reserves or dividends increased from Tls. 249.393.23, after payment of last year's dividend, to Tls. 737,726,70.

Charles R. Crane Is on His Way to China

Charles R. Crane, formerly American Minister to China, will sail from Vancouver on the *Empress of Japan* for the Far East on September 4. After a short stay in Japan he will come to China. Mr. Crane is an inveterate traveller and his family has wide political connections. Mr. Crane's son, Richard Teller was the first United States Minister to Czecho-Slovakia at the same time that Mr. Crane was United States Minister to China. A daughter is married to Jan Masaryk, the Czecho-Slovak Minister to London and the son of President Thomas Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia. A son, John Oliver, was formerly secretary to President Masaryk and last vear was married in Rome to the Countess Theresa Martini Marescotti.

U. S. Department of Commerce Makes Report on China Trade

A survey recently conducted by the U. S. Department of Commerce states that foreigners are apparently assured of long continuance of their dominance of China's foreign trade because of the fact that Chinese commercial facilities are relatively undeveloped. The survey report declares that China must develop her internal resources before embarking upon a program of large-scale foreign trade. The country still lacks sources of support through mercantile, marine, banking, trading and insurance companies, according to the Department's findings. Fifty-six specific suggestions designed to assist persons newly engaging in trade with China are included in the report.

Japan's Cotton Spinning Industry in China

Tatsuichiro Funatsu, former Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, and now head of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association in China, was a principal speaker at a luncheon given in his honor August 19 at the Industrial Club in Tokyo by the Cotton Spinners Association.

Touching on the situation in China, Mr. Funatsu called the attention of the audience to the fact that the National Government of China has been paying unusual attention of late to the Japanese cotton spinning industry in China, and he warned the Japanese cotton spinners that they should be prepared for the possibilty that the National Government might take measures to counteraot the growth of the Japanese cotton industry in China.

Dutch Expedition Crosses Kurakorum Pass

A *Reuter* telegram from Srenagar states that the Dutch expedition led by Dr. M. B. Visser to the Karakorum, one of the most important peaks in the Himalayas, had arrived in that city safely after experiencing great difficulties and hardships owing to storms, the intense cold and heavy snows.

Owing to the non-arrival of supplies on the appointed day, the expedition had been obliged to return to China, but its second attempt to cross the Karakorum Pass proved succesful.

Soviets Investigate Japanese Bank at Vladivostock

Rengo states that the Tokyo branch of the Bank of Chosen has received a formal report from the branch office in Vladivostock in regard to the recent compulsory examination of the branch premises conducted by the local Soviet authorities. The report states that the manner of the recent examination went quite beyond the usual procedure. In view of the serious nature of the event, the matter has been reported to the Japanese Foreign Office, which is said to be studying the affair.

Ban On Harold Lloyd Motion Films Lifted by Central Kuomintang

A recent notice issued by the Central Kuomintang authorities at Nanking is to the effect that the ban against Harold Lloyd pictures has been lifted; all cinemas in China are instructed that they can again show Harold Lloyd pictures, with the exception of "Welcome Danger." There is, however, a provision that all pictures made by Mr. Lloyd and shipped to China for screening, must first be passed by the Chinese censors.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, August 14.—State Council decides to broadcast news on political situation every Friday 7 p. m. from broadcasting station at Nanking.—Entire new plant for Nanking waterworks, ordered from German Export-Import Bank Co., due to arrive shortly.—Ministry of Communications sends deputy to Sinkiang to prepare for construction of radio stations.—Missions Etrangeres threatens to oust China Merchants S. N. Co. from Kin Lee-yuan Wharf, Shanghai.—Government forces make progress northward and expect to capture Tsinan in a day or two.

Friday, August 15.—C. E. C. adopts regulations differentiating between mercantile and social organizations, which must follow precedure prescribed; object stated to be to prevent Communists using organizations for ulterior purposes.—National Federation of Chambers of Commerce urges adoption of dollar currency and abolition of tael.—Gold mine discovered near Mutakiang on C. E. R.—Three divisions added to Government forces in Wu-Han area.

Saturday, August 16.—State Council announces floating of $50,000,000 national loan, to bear 8 per cent interest, to be repaid from increased Customs revenue, loan to be applied to rehabilitation of national currency.—Nanking-Hankow air mail postage to be reduced by fifty per cent.—Capture of Tsinan by Government forces on morning of August 15 definitely confirmed.

Sunday, August 17.—Nanking gendarmerie headquarters issues strict censorship regulations.—Proposal for dredging of Soochow Creek submitted by Chamber of Greater Shanghai provides for special levy on goods and the floating of a public loan.—Chekiang provincial department of reconstruction insists that modern irrigation and cultivation methods must be introduced and that well-to-do farmers must furnish the necessary machinery.—Government forces on Peiping-Hankow railway front receive orders to commence advance on Changchow.—Massmeeting held in Nanking to urge government to adopt drastic measures to suppress communism.

Monday, August 18.—C. P. Headquarters rejects proposal to expel all non-Kuomintang teachers.—Circular order to provincial governments prohibits imposition of surtaxes.—Public meetings and parades in Nanking may only he held after permission is given, by gendarmerie headquarters.—Aviation field and radio stations being constructed in Ichang and Chungking—C.E.R. directors order opening of Chalainor coal mine.—Government forces capture Lanfeng.—Retreating Shansi forces concentrate in Pengyuan-Tehchow region.

Tuesday, August 19.—Dispute over King Lee Yuan Wharf, between Missions Etrangeres and C. M. S. N. Co to be arbitrated—Ministry of Agriculture to organize Bureau to reclaim waste lands and thus find work for large numbers of unemployed.—Executive Yuan orders National Association of Chambers of Commerce to be dissolved.—Sun Fo predicts complete liquidation of Northern rebellion within a few weeks.—Wang Ching-wei announces that negotiations for abolition of extraterritoriality with various foreign governments are continuing.—Large Kuominchun force south of Lung Hai railway withdraws to Chihsien-Tunghsu sector.

Wednesday, August 20.—Contract with Sino-German Aviation Corporation, made public by Ministry of Communications, shows that Chinese Government will have 2000 shares and the German Company 1000 shares.—Seventeen new railway stations to be constructed on Shanghai-Nanking and Hangchow railway lines.—Executive Yuan favors placing Weihaiwei under Special Commissioner.—Vanguards of Government forces on Tientsin-Pukow line reach Yucheng vicinity.—Bridge over Tze Ho repaired and Kiaochow-Tsinan railway service is resumed.

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British Trade Mission

An article in the *Manchester Guardian* on July 26 contained additional information regarding the British Trade Mission which is shortly visiting the Far East for the purpose of investigating the market for British goods. The President of the British Board of Trade stated that the mission probably would travel to the Far East by way of Canada and would spend considerable time in Japan prior to visiting China. The mission will really consist of two groups, one representing British industries generally and the other representing the Lancashire cotton industry, which will make a special financial contribution toward the expenses of the delegation. A. Mullins, secretary of the Development Council of the Department of Overseas Trade, made the following statement regarding the purpose of the mission.

When the Far East came up for examination, the Development Council of the Overseas Trade Department met many leading industrialists and organizations, and particularly the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations, and after consultation with our Ambassador in Japan and our Minister in China—both of whom agreed that a powerful economic mission, such as had been visualized, would be beneficial to industry—the Government decided to send one.

"In thinking of the Far East," Mr. Mullins continued, "you cannot but think of the position of Lancashire, and it was the realization of this that led to some very frank discussions with the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations in Manchester. The Joint Committee told us we could rely on their very hearty co-operation in sending out the mission, and it is because of Lancashire's special position that there will be attached to the main mission a specially constituted sub-mission charged particularly with the interests of cotton. On that mission there will be both employers and employees—in a way it will be a small replica of the Joint Committee itself. Invitations have been issued to selected representatives, recommended largely through the Joint Committee, and a number of acceptances have been received. All we are waiting for now are further acceptances for the main mission and the full sub-mission. Then the Government will be in a position make its first definite official announcement.

"As the missions are Government-appointed missions, their reports will be made to the Government and not to trade organizations or anybody else, and we have no intention of allowing any pigeonhole reports to be circulated. Immediately on their return the Overseas Development Council will consult very closely with the missions in order to receive any recommendations as to what action should be taken."

Mr. Mullins added that the mission would probably be the most powerful economic mission which had left England for many years, and would be representative of the woollen, engineering, and other important industries, as well as cotton.

American Money for the C. E. R.

A dispatch by *Reuters* from Berlin on August 20 stated that a group of American financiers and representatives of the Soviet Government and of the Russo-Asiatic Bank were negotiating regarding the future of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The report stated that the conflict between the Chinese authorities and the Soviet Government had not been settled and since the Chinese were unable to obtain funds for the purchase of the Soviet Government's interests, that the Chinese authorities had invited American capital to assist them. There was no confirmation of this report from either Chinese or Russian sources, but a dispatch from Harbin which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on August 21 stated that the present Sino-Russian conference in Moscow, which had been in session for more than two months, was hopelessly deadlocked and the Chinese Government was considering the withdrawal of its delegation.

Further reports by *Reuters* in reference to the situation in Manchuria, stated that raids, apparently engineered by the Soviet forces, were again being made along the C. E. R. between Hailar and Tsitsihar, the raiders being composed of Mongolians and Russian cavalry. Increased activity by the Red Russian cavalry at Manchouli had also been observed.

The State Council at Nanking on August 19 reported the receipt of telegrams from Gen. Chin Shu-jen, chairman of the Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) provincial government reporting that thousands of refugees from Soviet Russia "impoverished by present conditions in Russia" had fled to the Sinkiang border seeking to enter Chinese territory. The Chinese authorities in Sinkiang feared the spread of communism in their territory as a result of the influx of refugees from Soviet Russia.

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Rendition of Weihaiwei May be Deferred Because of Unsettled Conditions

The London *Sunday Times* (August 17) stated that the British Government is reconsidering the problem of Weihaiwei in view of the unsettled conditions in China. It is thought possible that rendition may be deferred until later than October, which was the time fixed for rendition in the recent Agreement.

American Asiatic Underwriters Pays Interim Dividend of Ten Per Cent

The directors of the American Asiatic Underwriters Fed. Inc. at a meeting held end of last week decided to allocate the surplus as follows:—Reserved for exchange fluctuation, Tls. 300,000,00; reserved for audit fees, Tls. 5,000.00; reserved for travelling expenses, Tls. 10,000.00.

After making these appropriations the net surplus stood at Tls. 372,726.70, and it was decided to declare an interim dividend of ten per cent. absorbing Tls. 50,000.

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

August 21, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	129	——
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99	6.07
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	78¼	8.53
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	94	7.19
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	90	8.58
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	82⅞	7.43
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	90⅜	7.13
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105¼	6.00
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	83½	7.49
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	94½	5.91
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	102½bid	6.17
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	72¼	8.59
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96	6.39
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	46¼	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	90 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	82	7.32
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	22½	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	36	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	45½	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	44⅝	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	72½	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	31	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	59¼	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	167⅜	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	40	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	28	—
State of Minas Geraes Series A	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	71	9.44
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	90¼	6.82
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	90	6.76
American I.G.Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs.	5½% May 1, 1949	107	4.93
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	86¼	7.34
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	91¾	7.27
Republic of Finland	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	87¼	6.49
German General Electric	6 % May 1, 1948	96¼	6.35
Pennsyivania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	95	6.46

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	62¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	57¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	55	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	29½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	44¾	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	68	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	20	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	20	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 20th August, 1930.

The higher rates reached last week have since been maintained and carried considerably further. It is agreed that the future course of silver depends upon China, and that has been exemplified, for each movement here has been parallelled in London and New York. Thus it has to be observed that the price of silver depends at the present time entirely on the power of Chinese speculators, for there is hardly any other force at work.

Silver:—On the 14th inst. opened at 16⅛d. for spot and 16⅛d. forward, and closes to-day at 16 1/16d. for both positions. A rise of 1 1/16d. on the week.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 14th inst. was 1/6½d., raised to 1/6¾d. on the 15th inst., on the 19th inst. became 1/7¼d., and to-day the same.

The market opened on the 14th inst. at 1/6d. and G. $38 3/16 for T/T on London and New York, Yen 129½, Yen Cross rate 49 1/16, 4m/s Credits 1/7 5/16d. and G$39⅛, Gold Bars 576/575. During the day rates firmed up gradually closing with 1/7d. and G. $38⅝ obtainable, other quotation, Gold Bars falling to 568.

Next day strength was maintained and business done early at 1/8⅛d, and G. $39, to slightly recede G. $39, to slightly recede 1/16d. and ⅛ at the close.

On the 19th the market remained steady; in fact 1/7 9/16d. and G.$39⅝ were obtainable, the Gold Bar very erratic. At the close an easier undercurrent at a shade less. This morning this easiness was accentuated though very little business was transacted. At the close a strong reaction took place at noon we quote the following available for merchants:—T/T on London 17 1/16d. T/T on New York 39⅝, 4 m/s Credits 1/8d. and G. $40⅝, Yen 124¾, Gold Bar 533.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 115,481,000 an increase of Tls. 1,127,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... ... $149,480,000 a decrease of $760,000
Estimated value Tls. 223,106,000 as against Tls. 182,837,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for July	Thursday Aug. 14	Friday Aug. 15	Saturday Aug 16	Monday Aug. 18	Tuesday Aug. 19	Wed Aug. 20
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/5.990	1/6½	1/6¾	1/6¾	1/6¾	1/7¼	1/7¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/6½	1/6¾	1/6¾	1/6¾	1/7¼	1/7½
4 m/s ,,	—	1/6 11/16	1/6 15/16	1/6 15/16	1/6 15/16	1/7 7/16	1/7 7/16
T/T India	100,810	103¾	105¼	105¼	105¼	108¼	108¼
T/T France	926,410	954	967	967	367	993	998
T/T On N.Y.	36,480	37½	38	38	38	39	39
Demand		37½	38	38	38	39	39
T/T Hamburg R. M.		157	159½	159½	159½	161½	163½
T/T H'kong	84 940	84½nom.	84¼nom.	84¼ nom.	84¼ nom.	83½nom.	83½nom.
T/T Japan	135 450	131¾	130	130	130	126½	126½
T/T Batavia	90.510	93	94¼	94¼	94¼	97	97
T/T Straits	154 520	150¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	144¼	144¼
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	1/6.990	1/7½	1/7¾	1/7¾	1/7¾	1/8¼	1/8¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	1/7⅝	1/7⅞	1/7⅞	1/7⅞	1/8⅜	1/8⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/7 740	1/7¾	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8½
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	984.000	1010	1015	1025	1025	1055	1055
4 m/s N Y. Lc.	38.400	39¼	39¼	39½	39¾	40¾	40¾
4 m/s ,, Doc	—	39¾	40¼	40¼	40¼	41¼	41¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	16⅛	16 5/16	16 3/16	16¼	16 1/16	16 1/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.35	G $ 35⅜	G.$ 35¼	G.$.35⅜	G.$.36¼	G.$.36
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 567.00	Tls. 566.70	Tls. 568.50	Tls. 544.00	Tls. 547.10	Tls. 533.10
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	112.5	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72 9375	72.925	72.975	72.9375	72 9625	73.
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 123.82
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 487 1/16
London open Market Dis. 3 m/s	2 5/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5¾
,, 4 ,,	2⅜%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/4 15/16
,, 6 ,,	2⅝%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 5/16

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

PRESIDENT WILSON, July 7.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium	Pls.	150
Aluminium-foil	,,	38
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	10
Pipes	,,	317
Pipe Fittings	,,	13
Screws	,,	79
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	128
Sheets, Plain	,,	134
Cement	,,	465
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	214
Ink, Printing	,,	175
Milk, Evaporated	,,	17
Oranges, Fresh	,,	578
Paper, Art Printing	,,	79
Paper, Wrapping	,,	7
Paper, Writing	,,	282
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,050
Sulphur, Black	,,	736
Sugar, Cube	,,	9
Vegetables, Fresh	,,	29
Ultramarine	,,	2
Varnishes	,, / Galls	10 / 649
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	27,500
Cigars	Mille	20
Lemons, Fresh	,,	6
Motor-truck Chassis	Pcs.	12
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	261
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	170
Machinery, & Parts of	G.Units	120,728
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	8,868

LEEDS CITY, July 10.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cement Roofing	Pls.	519
Grease	,,	82
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	Galls.	750,510
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	1,696
Transformer	,,	4,500

BRITISH PRINCE, July 10.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Duck	Yds.	1,432
Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	24
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire	,,	313
Wire Shorts	,,	420
Corn Starch	,,	462
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	35
50 per cent. strength	,,	201
Lard	,,	21
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,211
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	4
Baking Powder	Doz.	550
Basins	,,	22
Cigarettes	Mille	300
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	1,926
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,	200
Motor-cars, Parts of	G.Units	2,629
Machinery, and Part of	,,	41,898
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs	54 ,,	4,389

NORFOLK MARU, July 14.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron, Old	Pls.	190
Hides, Cow	,,	127
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	802
Cigarettes	Mille	45,000
Timber, Softwood:		
Rough Hewn	Sup.ft.	185,668

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular Business Done 1,861,790

August 19.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	Aug.18	Aug.19
37⅜	21⅞	Adams Express	25	25½
156½	108¼	American Can	125	125½
101¾	56¼	American & Foreign Power	67	68½
100⅞	53⅞	American Rolling Mill	53⅞	54⅛
79½	53	American Smelting	65½	66¾
274¼	200⅛	American Tel. & Tel.	208⅞	209⅞
269½	197	American Tobacco "B"	247⅞	248½
124⅞	78⅛	American Water Works	87⅜	88½
81½	44½	Anaconda Copper	46⅜	47⅞
53⅜	30⅛	Atlantic Refining	36⅝	37
122⅜	98¼	Baltimore & Ohio	101¾	101⅜
110¼	75¾	Bethlehem Steel	79	79¼
50½	23⅝	Borg Warner	28½	Mutl.
33⅜	13	Calumet & Helca	14	14
226¾	176½	Canadian Pacific Railway	174	174½
125⅛	92	Chicago Rock Island	Mutl.	95
43	24	Chrysler	28	27⅞
44¼	24⅛	Cities Service, Common	27	27½
87	57¾	Columbia Gas & Electric	57¼	58¼
37⅜	16⅝	Columbia Graphaphone	Mutl.	Mutl.
20¼	12⅝	Commonwealth Southern	13⅛	13¼
6¼	3¼	„ „ war.	3¼	3¼
136⅞	96⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	104¼	105½
30½	18⅜	Continental Oil	20.1	20½
14⅞	6½	Curtiss Wright, Common	7¼	7⅛
145¼	95⅞	Du Pont de Nemours	111⅞	111¾
111⅜	87¼	Corn Products	Mutl.	90⅞
255¼	175	Eastman Kodak	206⅞	Mutl.
117⅞	70¼	Electric Bond & Share	78¼	79¼
63¾	35⅛	Eire Railway	39⅝	38⅛
57⅜	16	Fox Film "A"	Mutl.	41¼
95⅝	60⅛	General Electric	69¾	69⅞
61¼	46⅛	General Food	53½	54⅞
54¼	37½	General Motors	43⅝	43¾
106⅞	75⅛	General Railway Signal	Mutl.	78
47⅞	34½	Gold Dust	39⅜	40
58	22½	Goodrich Rubber	22⅛	23¾
96⅞	54⅞	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	61	62⅞
59⅞	1[illegible]	Granby	Mutl.	23¼
109	70	Hershey Chocolate	92½	94¼
75⅝	55¾	International Cement	Mutl.	66¼
14½	5	International Combu. Eng.	5⅞	5¾
115¾	76	International Harvester	75½	76¼
44⅜	20	International Nickel	20⅜	20⅝
77⅜	40⅛	International Tel. & Tel.	43¼	44
148⅜	74	Johns Manville	90	90½
63¾	37½	Kemecott Copper	36⅛	36⅛
35⅜	23¾	Kreuger & Toll	27	26½
48⅛	21	Kroger Grocery	23⅜	23⅝
114⅜	85	Liggett & Myers, "B"	92	95½
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	65	67
49⅞	31	Montgomery Ward	31¾	31⅞
32	13⅛	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	14½	14½
192¾	150¾	New York Central	159½	161⅝
107⅛	72	Pacific Lighting	75	76⅛
23⅜	12½	Packard Motor Car	13⅜	13⅛
77¼	48⅝	Paramount—Publix Corp	55½	56½
86⅝	69⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	72	72
16½	10⅛	Pennroad Corporation	10¾	Unq.
44¾	29⅛	Philips Petroleum	32	32⅞
123¾	81½	Public Service of N. Jersey	91	91⅛
69⅜	32½	Radio Corporation	38½	39
50	19	Radio-Keith Orpheum	29	30½
58⅝	45¼	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	49½	49⅞
100⅝	59⅝	Sears Roebuck	62	63
25⅛	17¼	Shell Union	15½	15¾
94⅛	22¼	Simmons Company	23¾	24
72	52⅝	Southern California Edison	56⅞	55¼
129¼	84⅛	Standard Gas & Electric	99¼	99¼
84⅞	58	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	71	71⅞
40⅜	30	Standard Oil of New York	31⅛	31⅛
60½	52⅛	Texas Corporation	52⅜	52⅜
67⅜	48⅛	Texas Gulf Sulphur	56⅜	57⅜
89¼	59¼	Timken Roller Bearing	67⅞	68
47⅜	19⅛	Trans America	21⅝	21¾
106⅜	60¼	Union Carbide & Carbon	72½	74
242¾	200	Union Pacific Railway	213¼	215½
99	43½	United Aircraft & Transp't	57½	57¼
49⅜	31¼	United Gas & Improvement	34¾	35¼
35	20	U.S. Rubber	Mutl.	21⅜
198¾	151⅝	U.S. Steel	165¼	166
143¼	49⅞	Vanadium	87⅝	89¼
80¼	27¼	Warner Bros. Pictures	25⅞	26¾
201	124¼	Westinghouse E. & M.	142	143¾
72⅜	51⅝	Woolworth	58¾	59½
44⅞	22	*Ludlum Steel	Mutl.	25¾
		Call Money	2½ %	2½ %

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53-568

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